

Daylight blasts escalate war of terror

From SIMON HOGGART and DEREK BROWN in Belfast

Many people in Belfast were on the verge of panic after three bombs exploded in the city centre yesterday. The bombs marked a new and frightening phase of the escalation of the terrorists' campaign.

No warning calls were received before the bombs exploded in buildings. They were timed to go off when streets and offices were likely to be filled with people on their way to lunch.

More than 40 people were taken to hospital after the blasts, and many more were treated on the spot for cuts and shock. Dozens more buildings were evacuated after further bomb scares. People stood in knots, some of them weeping with fear in the pouring rain.

Crowds of office workers and shop clerks watched as army bomb disposal squads ran through their buildings searching for explosives. The first bomb exploded at 12.08, outside the door of the Unionist Party headquarters in Glengall Street. It completely wrecked the inside of the ground floor, and 13 people were taken to hospital. Passers-by were showered with glass, some of it falling 50ft from the windows of Europa Hotel opposite.

The caretaker, Mr John Hachenson, said: "I was within four yards of the bomb. The first thing I could see was the big front door coming past me. I tried to get out by the back way, but my eyes had filled with blood."

Mr Robin Stewart, who was sitting in his car outside the building, was taken to hospital after the bomb blew out the car windows. The next and worst blast came eight minutes later, at the large Bedford House block which houses several Government offices, including the Community Relations Commission. The bomb appears to have been placed in a car parked near the front of a car park under the building at ground level. A total of 27 cars in the park were wrecked, and parts were hurled into a side street.

Police received a phone call four minutes after the Bedford House bomb exploded, from a man who said that a bomb would go off in the building in seven minutes' time. A police spokesman said: "The man was 15 minutes late. There was no explosion before any of the explosions."

Mr Stanley Fitzsimons, who

works on the eighth floor, said: "The moment the bomb went off the whole building seemed to lift up. Almost immediately the alarm bells sounded, and most people began an orderly procession down the stairs. Just as we were getting down we heard another bomb go off. Some of the girls were shaking and crying with fear and shock."

Scores of people who tried to get down the fire escape were beaten back by thick smoke from the ground floor, and

several secretaries were injured by flying glass from windows. They were sitting next to...

A third bomb exploded at the Auto-Silo multi-storey car park, 200 yards down the street. It went off in or near a lift shaft used for moving cars between floors.

A man was trapped inside his car, and was rescued by firemen who heard him shouting from his home. A total of 80 cars were marooned in the building.

Teams of bomb disposal experts from the army worked through the afternoon and checked every building which had been evacuated. Many large department stores, offices and hotels received calls from people who had been made suspicious by odd-looking packages.

A passer-by was injured last night when an explosion in Enniskillen damaged the Town Hall. The caretaker's wife suffered shock.

The customs post in the border village of Killybeg, Co. Tyrone, was blown up late last

night 15 minutes after it had been closed for the night. A car with five men drove up to the post, and then planted a bomb. The car was then driven over the border. A motorist told police that the men were armed with rifles.

The Ulster Prime Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner, said the bombings had shown to all the people of Ireland what "disturbing" people the terrorists were. He asked for calm.

Every Ulsterman will make sure that the kind of people who are doing this are not going to drive him out of his office and his business. They are not going to wreck this community, which is what they want to do.

The long-term fear raised by the bombings is that the IRA is trying to provoke a backlash from the Protestants, who have already been infuriated by the explosion which killed a man last week at the Electricity Board's headquarters. At Harland and Wolff's shipyard a

union convenor, Mr William Howell, said the men in the yard, who are largely Protestant, had wanted to down tools and march to the scene of the explosions. "I stopped them because I was afraid that they might walk into a trap," he said.

Another result of the bombings is that people are saying the city is becoming too dangerous to venture into by day. For several months the city centre has been unnaturally quiet by night, because previous explosions have almost all been in a period between eight in the evening and the small hours.

All but one of the injured people have been discharged from hospital. The remaining man was said to be comfortable.

Irish premier shocked by Belfast bombings

Mr Lynch said yesterday that he was shocked by the bombings in Belfast. On behalf of the Government, I express total condemnation of this dreadful violence," he said in a statement.

"No Irishman with the least claims to ideals and principles, and no man with the least shred of Christianity or sanity can justify or condone the maiming or the killing of innocent people—and I am including in this all those who have died by violence or been injured or disfigured for life in recent incidents."

He also extended his sympathy to the families and friends of people who had died in the incidents and those who have been injured.

The Irish government is buying 50 armoured vehicles from a French company for £1.1 million, following recommendations from chiefs of the Irish Army. The vehicles are believed to be for the formation of a highly-mobile regiment, probably along the borders with Ulster.

The vehicles are made by the Panhard company. They were designed 10 years ago, and have been sold to 25 countries. A British soldier absent without leave from his unit in West Germany said in Dublin last night he had left because he was appalled at the action of British troops in Ulster. Private Desmond Pearson, aged 19, of the First Battalion, the Royal

Irish Rangers, gave a press conference arranged by the Sinn Féin.

"I was on escort duty at Magilligan camp. Sight of the inmates' pitiful conditions sickened me," he said. "I could not allow myself to be used in any similar measures against my fellow countrymen."

Private Pearson's unit is based at Ballymena, Co. Antrim. He comes from the border village of Augher, Co. Tyrone.

He applied for a posting elsewhere but his request was rejected.

"I then decided the only course open to me was to leave, and on August 21 I was on leave and failed to return. Since then I have been in hiding in the North, and on Wednesday night I ditched my way across the border to Monaghan," he said.

Private Pearson said he met a police sergeant in the town, who took him to a place where local republicans met. They put him on a bus to Dublin, and he was met by two men in a car who took him to the IRA Provisionals headquarters.

His statement said: "I have no cash or clothing other than what I am wearing, and the future does not look too bright. But I am completely happy with the decision I made to desert."

Private Pearson is a Roman Catholic. He said he would not go back and give himself up, or

give evidence to the Compton inquiry.

An army spokesman at Lishum, said Pearson was last seen at Ballymena camp on July 29. On August 9 when troops made their "internment" swoops—Pearson was on 24-hour guard duty until 8 a.m. the following day, and was off duty for the next 24 hours. This was 74 miles from Magilligan camp.

Soldiers did not enter the camp after this—but banded detainees over to the police.

References to "VIP treatment" being offered to Joe Cahill when he left for America were not true, Aet Lingus, the airline he flew by, said yesterday. A spokesman said he used the main public entrance; checked in at the public counter; shopped in the public area; boarded the coach with other passengers; and collected an economy boarding card in the usual way.

Senator Edmund Muskie yesterday urged support for US relief efforts to help refugees from Northern Ireland. "Recent weeks have seen new bloodshed and suffering in Northern Ireland," he said.

"This must be of growing concern to us all. I urge that we express our concern by supporting relief efforts for those thousands who were forced to abandon their homes and face an uncertain future. In this way Americans of all religions can appeal for an end to the bloodshed."

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give evidence to the Compton inquiry.

Unhealthy state of matrimony

By a Medical Correspondent

MARRIAGE, it seems, is such a severe shock to the system that it is almost certain to make either bride or groom ill.

Four out of five people contract some kind of illness at the time of their wedding, according to Professor Thomas Holmes of the department of psychiatry, University of Washington, Seattle. Appendicitis, for example, is more common in those who have recently

plunged into matrimony. But this phenomenon is fairly well-known and people just label it "honeymoon appendicitis" and take little notice, says Professor Holmes in "Medical News Tribune" today.

Marriage involves a major change in the life style, and this accounts for its ability to provoke illness. Professor Holmes relates illness—both physical and

psychological—to rapid changes in people's lives. He has allotted points to the traumas of life to demonstrate the ones most likely to produce disease.

Top of the list of 43 events is "death of a spouse"—at 100 points—and at the bottom minor violations of the law—11 points. Divorce counts as 73 and marital reconciliation 45 points.

Others worth mentioning are dismissal from a job, 47;



Smoke pours from a multi-storey car park in Belfast after the bomb explosion

Berlin: wall of silence

Continuing disagreement over the four-power agreement on Berlin led to the cancellation of the signing ceremony yesterday.

Some West Berlin observers considered that the fate of the agreement concerning access to East Berlin could be the balance because of last-minute difficulties. Nineteen problems of interpretation were at issue. Only after the United States Ambassador, Mr Rush, had been taken ill did the authorities admit that the signing ceremony had been fixed for one p.m. yesterday. Negotiations resume on Monday.

Report, page 2

Army drug tests

Drug tests are to be made on United States army personnel in Europe before they are allowed home after their tour of duty, it was announced in Heidelberg, West Germany.

002's fastest

Concorde 002 yesterday reached its fastest speed yet—Mach 2.06, over 1,400 mph—during its first flight down the West Coast "boom alley" since July 14. The aircraft was in its air for two hours and reached top speed during a 62-minute period of supersonic flight.

Heavenly hush

Turkey's muzzins, who call Moslems to prayer from the minarets of mosques, have been told to stop using tape recorders and loudspeakers. Mr Mehmet Ozgunes, the Minister of Religious Affairs, said that the distorted sounds "added to the cacophony of environmental pollution."

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Lower interest rates likely on mortgages

By STEWART FLEMING

Substantial reductions in the cost of borrowing money to buy cars, refrigerators, and almost certainly houses will follow yesterday's cut in Bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

The Building Societies Association, whose members have lent money to 31 million homeowners, begged on the question of a reduction in the mortgage rate but Mr Stanley Norman, chairman of the BSA, took a firmer line and said a decision would be taken at the meeting of the BSA council on October 8. Detailed calculations will have to be made, but the most that can be expected is a 1 per cent cut in the mortgage rate to 8 per cent.

Elsewhere in the credit market, however, announcements came promptly that borrowing rates would be reduced. Forward Trust, the instalment credit division of the Midland Bank, led the way with immediate cuts in the cost of credit to both industrial and private borrowers.

A loan on a new car from Forward Trust will now cost a flat rate of 10.5 per cent, instead of 11.5 per cent, while domestic loans for home improvement, are being reduced from a flat rate of 9 per cent to 8 per cent. These cuts reduce the "true" rate of interest by between 1 and 2 per cent although they apply only to new business.

Industry too will pay less for loans, and existing borrowers whose rates of interest are tied to finance house base rates will be given the benefit of lower charges immediately. Mr T. E. Fisher, managing director of Forward Trust, said that the company was making the changes in response to competitive pressures and in the expectation of a downward movement in the cost of borrowing. He suggested that the traditional link between Bank rate and money market interest rates had been re-establishing itself.

The Midland Bank also announced a 1 per cent cut to 7 per cent in the cost of personal loans. Other lenders in the credit market appeared to be dragging their feet—just as they did in April when Bank rate was reduced from 7 per cent to 6 per cent.

But credit conditions have eased significantly since then and the cost of money has fallen sharply. Hire purchase controls have been removed and competition strengthened. Moreover, the banks have found themselves with plenty of money to lend and not enough customers.

In these conditions, the other credit institutions will follow Midland Bank's lead, and privately some admitted as much. Decisions however take time.

United Dominions Trust, the biggest instalment credit company, said the company would wait and see what effect the lower Bank rate would have on the cost of money before con-

'No' to Kelly bid for UCS

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government will tell Mr Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, that his plans to take over the four yards of UCS are not acceptable.

A letter is being sent to him today. His plan has been examined by Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, and officials.

The letter is believed to leave open the possibility of Mr Kelly making a bid for the Clydebank yard of UCS. This is what he was interested in originally. He is understood to want to build a dry dock, although this would require substantial public funds as well.

Mr Kelly appeared in the past few weeks as the only hope of saving thousands of jobs.

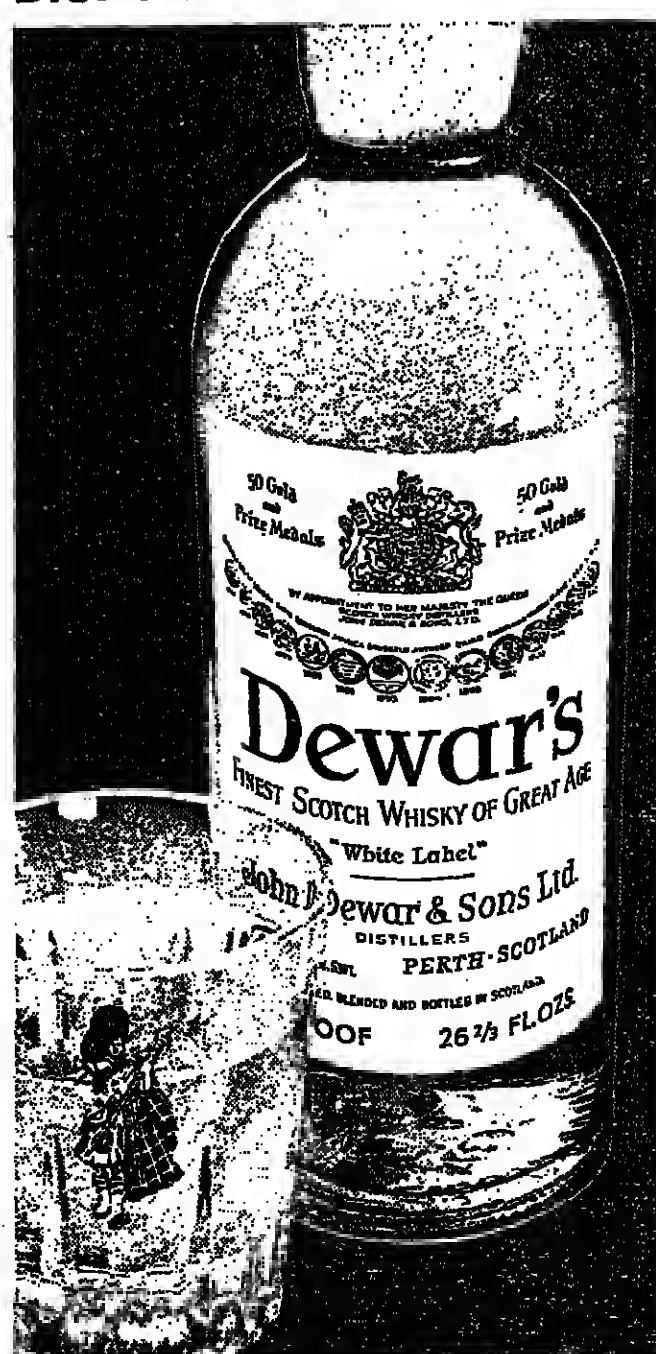
The Government will now push ahead with its plans to concentrate shipbuilding on the Govan Linthouse yards of UCS although it is still interested in other schemes to help other parts of the stricken firm.

Scottish TUC inquiry, page 5

Stampede kills

Ten people including a police inspector were killed and 14 badly injured when a queue of thousands of Indians applying for motor scooter permits stampeded at Udaipur. Production of scooters is limited in India and obtaining a permit from officials—who, according to some of the scooter owners involved in the stampede, work at the speed of bullock carts—can take several years.

Blended for smoothness



—it never varies.

Lost birds come home

A change in the weather yesterday brought flocks of racing geese back to the East Midlands after 20,000 were lost last weekend during a race organised by the North Rode Association. Organisers blamed fog but say birds may have been disoriented by the weather. The loss was the greatest in the history of home racing. Mr Harry Bexon, Federation official, said yesterday: "A good percentage of the birds have now returned. It is longer the disaster we thought it would be."

Swedish test ban draft

Geneva, September 3

Sweden today presented the Geneva Disarmament Conference with a draft text for a treaty banning underground nuclear weapons tests.

This subject has been discussed extensively at the 1968 nuclear test ban conference, but the 1968 nuclear test ban treaty only forbade testing in the air, water, and outer space.

Disagreement on verification methods has blocked the underground test ban treaty so far. The United States insists on international inspections by on-site inspectors, while the Soviet Union refuses to accept such inspectors on its soil.

Madame Alva Myrdal, leader of the Swedish delegation, who presented the revised text of an underground test ban treaty, said that the highest priority must be assigned to completing the test ban treaty.

The Swedish draft would exempt from the ban nuclear explosions for construction and other peaceful purposes and all other States would undertake to phase out the underground tests they were planning within an agreed time after the treaty was ratified.

On the question of control, the draft does not provide for international inspectors, but requires that all signatories should cooperate in good faith in an effective international exchange of seismological data, which would help detect and locate any underground tests.

Several delegates, however, including Madame Myrdal, have suggested that modern seismological and space observation methods are quite sufficient to detect nuclear tests with strong fields and differentiate them from natural disturbances in the earth's crust.

The Swedish draft also says that the treaty would be entitled to invite inspection in its territory, to be carried out in the manner which it described.

These are clear attempts to reconcile the divergent Soviet and American positions on control procedures. A nation would also be able to notify the United Nations Security Council if it thought another signatory had not cooperated in the fullest extent for the ratification of a particular treaty, sources said.

The Czech Ambassador, Mr. Jiri Vojtyla, also urged the conference to draw up an underground test ban treaty, which he said, should in no case be postponed on the basis of requiring on-site inspections.

63 die

Christians dig deep

Another invention was attributed yesterday by the Soviet Union to the well-known Communist Party of the Caucasus. It was said that the party had discovered a method for digging deep into the earth to find oil.

The party's newspaper, "Kommunist," said the first oil-rilling project started on the Caspian coast in 1944 and by the end of 1947 it had produced 100,000 tons of oil.

The first well was drilled in 1947 by an Engineer Alexeyev.

Wholesale prices up

The seasonally adjusted wholesale price index for the United States jumped by 0.7 per cent in August, the steepest rise in six months. The unadjusted index rose by 0.3 per cent, the same rate as in July.

Washington officials said yesterday that the figures were not affected by President Nixon's 9-day wage and price freeze since the survey was made five days before the measure was announced.

Radio 1

News at 10.30. The first of the new series of "Radio 1" programmes, "The World in 1971," will be broadcast on September 10. It will be a 30-minute programme, and will be broadcast on the same day as the "Radio 1" programme "The World in 1971."

The programme will be broadcast on the same day as the "Radio 1" programme "The World in 1971."

An illustrated handbook for the great debate this autumn on Britain's entry into the E.E.C.

It provides a critical analysis of the Government's White Paper, and a survey of the effects upon Britain's economy, industry and trade unions.

Price 25p (post free)

It is available from:

The Circulation Manager, Room 20, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M6Q 2RR.

Thieu says he regrets withdrawals

Saigon, September 2

The South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, said tonight he was willing to resign if next month's presidential election—in which he is the only candidate—showed the people did not have confidence in his policies.

In a broadcast at the start of the election campaign, the President said: "If the people don't put confidence in me in the election I am ready to leave office and give my place to another."

President Thieu was elected in 1967 with only 44.8 per cent of the vote. He did not indicate what percentage on October 3 he would regard as an endorsement.

He said the election would go on as arranged, and rejected demands that he should resign and call a new election. Such a move would be irresponsible, would jeopardise the country, and create opportunities for the enemy.

An aide to General Minh, a former head of State who withdrew from the campaign a fortnight ago, challenged the statement that Mr Thieu's resignation would put the country in jeopardy. "There would be no danger to anyone if he (Mr Thieu) resigned now and handed over to the President of the Senate, the aide said.

Mr Thieu spoke of the withdrawals of General Minh and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who decided not to stand last week. He said he had always wanted an election where there were other candidates.

'Swiss roll' plea to Tanzania

Dar-es-Salaam, September 2

Tanzania's party and Government newspapers today published a photographic copy of a letter sent by a Swiss investment company to President Nyerere suggesting that he might like to open an account. A similar letter was sent to the Finance Minister, Mr. Amir H. Jamal, the papers reported.

The letters said the leaders might care to open capital deposits which could be used in the event of heavy buffets of fate which those who reign over this world are exposed to.

The letter added that today's leaders were in permanent danger of "subversive communist riots" and promised that all details of the account would be kept completely secret.

The Government newspaper, "The Standard," headlined its report: "How Swiss banks woo African Heads of State." In a story it said: "It is not known whether other Tanzanian leaders have received similar letters."

It is illegal under exchange control regulations here for Tanzanians to hold foreign bank accounts.—Reuter.

P and O pulls out of NZ

Wellington, Sept 2

British shipping, already on the retreat from the New Zealand trade, is to withdraw from New Zealand coastal and trans-Tasmanian services operated by the P. and O. subsidiary, Union Steamship Company Ltd.

A protracted takeover bid for the Union company has been finally agreed in Wellington.

The New Zealand commercial interests and the Australian company, Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd will acquire Union's shares for about NZ\$24,000,000. Assets of the company total at least NZ\$3,000,000 but the P. and O. group is eager to shed the subsidiary because of its low profitability in recent years.

The New Zealand Government stipulated that 50 per cent of the shares should be held in New Zealand but national investors showed little enthusiasm to invest in the company and in the end the Government had to indicate its willingness to back the bid by providing bridging finance for New Zealand's cash share of NZ\$8,000,000. The Minister of Transport, Mr. Gordon, said tonight that the new venture would promote the development and revitalisation of services essential to New Zealand's industry and trade.

Lamu escapes an oily fate

From STANLEY MEISLER: Nairobi, September 2

The pace of life on the island of Lamu hasn't changed much in the past 600 years. But it has just had a close shave.

Lamu, located off the north-east coast of Kenya, looks much as it did in the 14th century when it was one of the famous Arab coastal settlements.

Ancient sailing dhows clog its tiny harbour, its coral rock houses, packed together, go up the small hill by the sea. Most of its streets are so narrow that only two persons can walk abreast. No one has a car or even a bicycle.

Then last year Shell-BP began drilling two oil wells near the island.

The history buffs of Africa, who have a special fondness for the quaint and ancient island, began to worry. They knew that the discovery of oil has a way of changing the lives of the African people.

After one company struck oil in the remote Angolan province of Cabinda several years ago, the natives began to emulate the ways of the oil men from the west. They took to wearing 10-gallon hats and cowboy boots and talking of jobs and progress.

Then fate intervened at Lamu, at least for the history buffs.

Shell-BP announced that its two wells off Lamu were dry, and after spending \$28 millions in 20 years of exploration in the arid north of Kenya, it had decided to suspend all of its drilling.

At Lamu the dhows sail on, and the natives walk the narrow streets, and the history buffs are happy.

Progress, for a while, has passed it by.—Los Angeles Times.

Tanzania 'bombs' Uganda

Kampala, September 2

President Amin told an international Red Cross representative, Mr. Roger Fantschy, here today that Tanzanian aircraft had bombed the Ugandan village of Kikigati on the Uganda-Tanzania border, about 230 miles south-west of Kampala.

He did not say when the bombing took place, but the first reported violation of Ugandan air space by Tanzanian aircraft occurred yesterday morning. It was not known whether there were any Ugandan casualties in the bombing raid.

The President told Mr. Fantschy in Kampala at Uganda's request, that Tanzania had increased aggression against Uganda and Tanzanian planes had bombed houses at Kikigati. "Tanzanian army units had also used heavy artillery fire against peaceful citizens of Uganda."

General Amin said he was "not afraid of war," but because of his belief in friendship with Uganda's neighbours he had so far adopted "a soft approach."

He asked the Red Cross envoy to use his good offices to secure the release of four Ugandan soldiers arrested by Tanzanian troops at the border village of Mutukula, 200 miles south-west of here, on Tuesday last week.

Uganda wanted to exchange for the four soldiers, the body of a "Chinese Army colonel" who was killed fighting alongside Tanzanian troops during the first border clash at Mutukula the same day.

The Tanzanians deny that the dead man was Chinese. They identify him as a Tanzanian police officer of German and Tanzanian extraction, named Hans Poppe.

General Amin said that Mr. Fantschy would be given photographs of the colonel to take to Dar-es-Salaam. Uganda hoped that the Red Cross would be able to arrange for photographs of the four captured Ugandan soldiers to be sent to Kampala.—Reuter.

THERE is striking optimism at the Vatican about relations with the Soviet Union, which still barely tolerates the existence of the Roman Catholic religion.

The Pope now has a foot in the Kremlin door by two separate avenues: the avowed Soviet desire for peace, and ecumenical contact with the Government-approved Orthodox Church which does not recognise Rome's authority. Father Pedro Arrupe, the Jesuit general, has just been to Moscow at the invitation of Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad. On one of the Metropolitan's six visits to Rome, the Pope called him "our dear Nikodim, so patient, and so good."

Father Arrupe insisted that his four-day trip was strictly religious and ecumenical, with no political talks arranged. But there was nothing to prevent him from conveying the Pope's thinking through his Orthodox hosts, as a noted troubleshooter Father Arrupe would also be expected to look into the plight of Roman Catholic clergy in the Soviet Union.

This week the Italian news agency ANSA cited "fragmentary information" reaching the Vatican that several Jesuits are among the priests imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Two bishops are under detention, and another is in enforced "internal exile."

The bulk of the Roman Catholics in the Soviet Union live in Lithuania. They number two and a half million, 80 per cent of the former independent Baltic State. They are served by only four bishops, actually apostolic administrators rather than true diocesan bishops. One is virtually inactive because of ill-health and age.

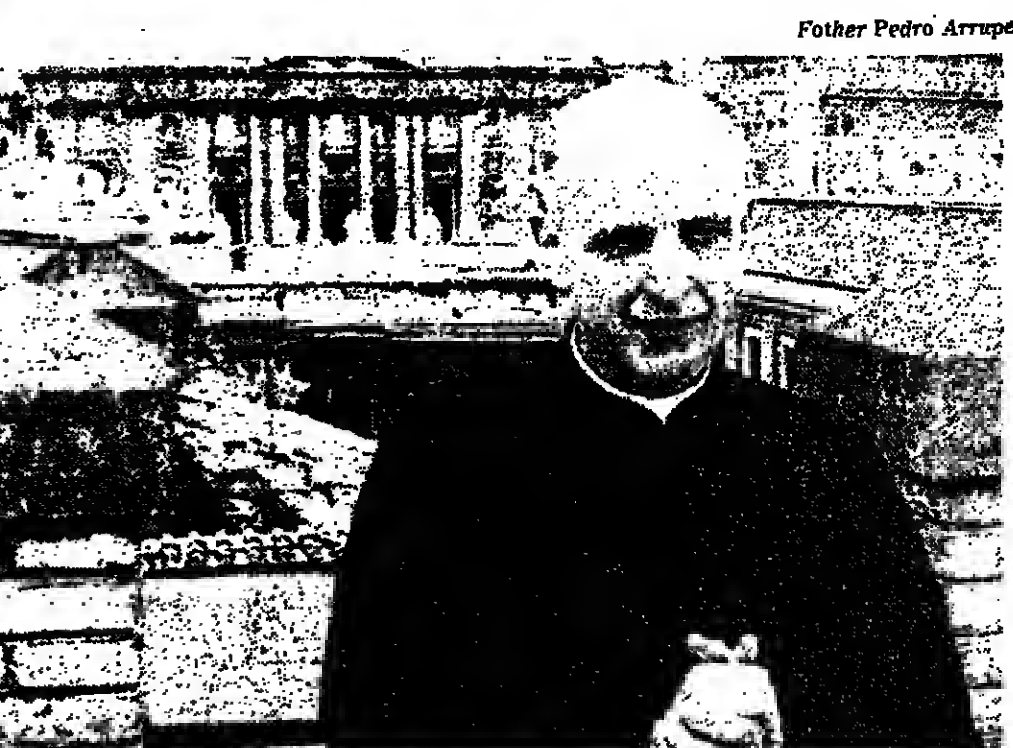
Two years ago, 40 priests sent an appeal for the restoration of religious liberties to Mr. Kosygin, the Prime Minister. They claimed the Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania was "condemned to death" by forced reduction of clergy, impediments against baptism, a ban on Church publications, sanctions against Roman Catholics preparing children for first communion, and terrorism against students who attend church. No notable improvement has resulted, but the Kremlin did permit three active bishops to visit Rome this May.

In Estonia, where about 480,000 Roman Catholics live, the situation is much the same. The remaining half-million Soviet Catholics live mostly in areas of pre-war Poland now incorporated in Byelorussia, and the Ukraine.

Byelorussia has 80 Roman Catholic priests but no bishop. The Ukrainian hierarchy was suppressed when the Soviet Union reoccupied the Republic from the Nazis. All 11 bishops were arrested in 1945. Only two survived prison and labour camp: Josef Slipyi released by the former Soviet leader, Mr. Khrushchev, as a gesture to Pope John, and now a cardinal in Rome, and Vasil Hopko imprisoned in Czechoslovakia until Mr. Dubcek freed him.

Faced with a Kremlin stance which has apparently changed little since Stalin sarcastically asked, "How many divisions has the Pope?" the Vatican today is seeking limited goals.

When the de facto foreign secretary, Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, went to Moscow in March, he reportedly proposed official recognition of 21 diocesan bishops in the Soviet Union, an easing of restrictions



Father Pedro Arrupe

Pope's foot in Kremlin

From Don M. LARRIMORE: Rome, September 2

has spoken of the war in Indo-China in terms far more acceptable to Moscow than Washington.

Such declarations have apparently been made without any *quid pro quo* from the Soviet Union on improvement of religious conditions eventually the Vatican would like a permanent representative in Moscow to deal with the regime on this matter, after initial Soviet concessions permitting a functioning hierarchy.

While traditionalists fear that the Pope's overtures carry grave dangers, evidence is abundant that the Pope will never compromise with, or "sell out" to, the Communists on basic issues.

His sponsorship of the study of Marxism in seminaries is based on the theory of "know your enemy" rather than any wish to please Moscow. And the Pope could have only irritated the Kremlin last year when he quoted Alexander Solzhenitsyn's novel "Cancer Ward" in a widely reported address to Italian doctors.—Washington Post.

Have you tried the double-barrelled scotch?

The first barrel.

The first time Cutty Sark sees the inside of a barrel it isn't even Cutty Sark.

It's as many as 30 (or maybe more; only the man with the Cutty Sark secret knows exactly how many) classic straight whiskies made at distilleries throughout Scotland's Highlands and Islands.

These whiskies slumber down the years in oaken casks; breathing the soft, pure Scottish air as they slowly attain their own personal peak of maturity.

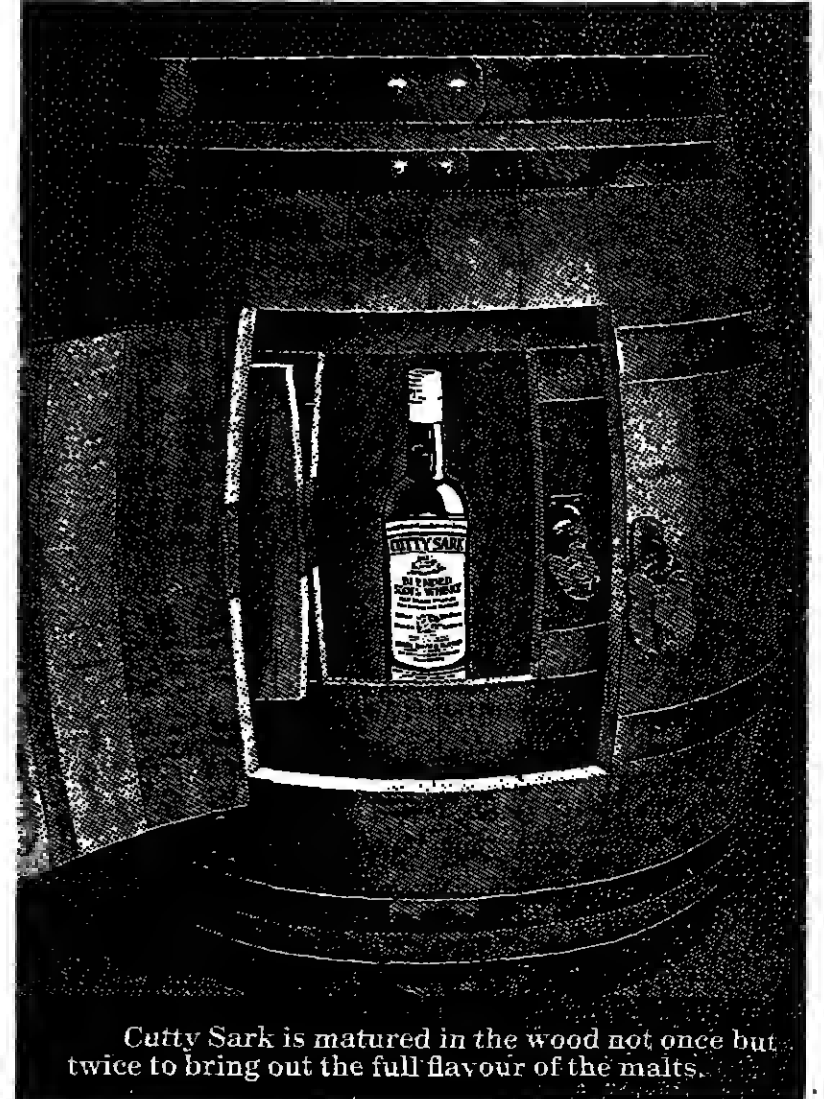
When the time is right, they are all brought together. Some of this, some of that, a touch of this and gradually Cutty Sark is born.

The second barrel.

Then, when most of us would be tempted to put the precious liquid straight into bottles, the man who blends Cutty Sark insists on something that makes Cutty Sark the brow scotch that it is.

He knows that, once in the bottle, whisky stops maturing. Because it cannot breathe through glass. So he puts Cutty Sark back into casks. Back into the wood.

Now starts a honeymoon that will last



Cutty Sark is matured in the wood not once but twice to bring out the full flavour of the malts.

for eighteen months or more. When it is over the malts will emerge transformed.

They will have mingled, married and matured together. Growing in character until a flavour is created that is undoubtedly much greater than the sum of its parts.

And that's the double-barrelled scotch. You can't set your sights any higher.



Cutty Sark

Double-barrelled to mature the malts.

HOME NEWS

Parties check in for poll
TUC drive for £8 pension 'as first step'

By JOHN KERR

Three candidates lodged nomination papers for the by-election in Falkirk and Paisley yesterday. Polling is on September 16. Mr Harry Ewing, Labour, Mr David Anderson, Conservative, were the red and blue roses of the contest. Mr Ewing, 45, is a former Conservative MP, and Mr Anderson, 42, is a former Labour MP. The third candidate, Mr Robert McIntyre, 40, is a former Conservative MP and a member of the Scottish National Party. He is a sprig of white hair and a leather jacket.

There is at the moment no hint of any other candidate in the field, but late starters have been asked to place deposits and nominations. It was at Falkirk about 700 years ago that Edward I, the Hammer of the Scots, defeated the Scottish folk hero William Wallace, and south of Glasgow, in the Field of Bannockburn, the Scots won a victory over Edward II.

It is unlikely that the forces of the latterday Edward—Mr Ewing—will prevail, in spite of his popular image in some quarters as a hammer. Nor is it likely that a new Bannockburn will erupt in the immediate future. The constituency has consistently returned a Labour MP since the war. The late Mr McIntyre, who represented the area for 23 years, and would have been a safe inheritance. The choice of September 16, the polling day, however, suggests that the Labour Party is not counting on anything to chance. Mr Anderson will be hoping to be home and dry before there is much more unseemly wrangling within the party over the Common Market and to capitalise on the current industrial and economic crisis in Scotland.

Mr Ewing is a confirmed anti-market and has already been pointing out that although the separate constituency is supposed to be the heart of a boom area, local unemployment is still as high as the Scottish average. Mr Anderson, who reduced the Labour majority by about 1,000 votes in June, intends to concentrate much of his efforts on the Common Market issue. Even if it is not a matter of burning concern at the moment, he is a committed marketeer and sees British partnership in Europe as one of the long-term answers to the country's development and growth. But it is perhaps the vote for the SNP, which will produce the most revealing commentary on the state of the nation. Scotland, in common with Wales, which has a rough economic picture, is the first year of Mr Heath's Government.

General election: D. Macdonald (Lab) 22,984; D. R. Anderson (C) 15,754; L. McIntyre (SNP) 6,571. Lab. vote in Scotland, 7,230.

Hospital 'not dangerous'

The chairman of a regional hospital board committee yesterday denied that a dangerous situation existed at St Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, Birmingham. A Government report recently said that the hospital was under a general sub-normal, was understaffed and in some ways dangerous for its patients. But Dr J. C. Heather, chairman of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board planning committee, said he had no view of no dangerous situation. Talks were continuing between the hospital board and the hospital management committee.

where the magazine on education

Published monthly by the Advisory Centre for Education, an independent, non-profit-making body established to keep parents informed and advised on all aspects of education.

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If you lived in Northern Ireland would your children be fighting in the streets?—May 71
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Whatever happened to Nuffield Junior Science?—July 71
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The TUC's General Council decided at Blackpool yesterday to back a demand for an £8 pension for a single person and £14 for married couples.

This is a first step in establishing a pension equivalent to the TUC's target for a national minimum wage of £18 a week. But the General Council—meeting in readiness for the TUC's annual conference next week—has ruled out industrial action as part of the biggest-ever campaign to improve the pensioner's lot.

It is asking the draughtsmen's section of the Amalgamated Engineering Union to drop its proposal that the Congress should encourage affiliated unions to use industrial action to achieve its objectives.

The General Council wants pensions to be adjusted annually, without a means test, to the cost of living and to any general increase in living standards. The campaign will be launched on Sunday when Mr Feather, TUC General Secretary, will address an open air rally.

Some members of the General Council were yesterday highly critical of press, television, and radio reporting of trade union affairs, complaining of "leakage and misrepresentation." But an attempt to get a debate early next month on two motions which propose establishing a committee for monitoring reports was lost.

Defence for pill warning

By our own Reporter

The Committee on Safety of Drugs today dismisses criticisms of its "alarming" warning given in December about high-dose oral contraceptive pills.

It says in its annual report that, although the evidence on which the warning was based had not been analysed at the time, "the committee was convinced that it could be failing in its duty if it did not give as early a warning as possible in such cases."

The committee, the Government's watchdog, recalls that the warning gave rise to criticisms. "Nature" condemned the "hurried announcement" as leading to pressure on family doctors and causing a "crisis in the minds of 700,000 women."

The committee replies that an early warning was essential in view of the importance of the findings on pills containing more than 50 microgrammes of oestrogen.

Suggestions of a restriction on the sale of effervescent preparations containing aspirin have been rejected. But the report adds: "The committee would like to stress that in its view products of this kind should not be promoted for relief of stomach disorders, including gastric ulcers and heartburn."

It reviewed these products because of concern over some reports that they caused peptic ulceration and haemorrhages. Some 4,463 notifications of suspected adverse reactions to drugs were received in 1969, an increase of nearly 1,000 over the 1968 figure. But the committee is still worried that these represent only a small proportion of the real number which occur.

Committee on Safety of Drugs, report for 1969-70, Stationery Office, 12p.



The Church of San Simeone Piccolo on the Grand Canal, Venice—one of two paintings by Gauguin stolen yesterday from Kenwood House, London. (Report back page)

Unions' Clydeside inquiry 'not out to blame'

The Scottish TUC's inquiry into the run-down at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders is not seen as an attempt to blame the political events which led to the crisis, Professor Raymond Ilsey, who is presiding, said yesterday.

Its purpose was to look at the effects on people and industry in west central Scotland if 5,000 people became redundant at once.

Mr William Syme, assistant director of social work for Glasgow Corporation, told the inquiry that an unemployed man

had to adjust to the fact that he could not support his family. This could result in feelings of inadequacy and loss of dignity and self-worth.

The inevitable product was friction and unhappiness in the home. "I am particularly concerned about the effect on children living in an atmosphere of tension and despair," he said.

It has been established "to our satisfaction" that UCS was on the way to being viable.

Another witness, Mr Charles Kirk, director of social work at Clydebank, said he expected that the amount paid out by his department this year to meet arrears of rent, gas, and electricity would be double last year's.

Mr Frank Cousins, one of the assessors at the inquiry, asked: "What is the feeling which is growing among the locally unemployed? Is it acceptance, resignation, or possible anarchy?"

Mr Kirk: You see, for example, young people milling around the town when you feel they should be at work. There are no jobs available and these people are faced with the prospect of being out of work, not only for weeks or for months, but for a year.

Suggestions that emigration would increase are difficult to understand. "There are still footloose people. But the state of the world and the state of this country, including the south of England and the Midlands, makes it difficult to see how many people will be moving out of this area."

The inquiry was adjourned until today when Mr Benn, Minister of Technology in the Labour Government, is expected to give evidence.

problems of UCS were substantially behind them. "The contracts taken at a loss had worked themselves out of the system. The jobs they had in hand were a good prospect, and certainly the ships on order, but not yet started, have been taken at a good price and promised to put UCS on the road to viability. This was admitted."

It has been established "to our satisfaction" that UCS was on the way to being viable.

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Inquiry into hotels register

An official hotel information service and register is being considered by the English Tourist Board. It has commissioned a survey of hotels and other tourist accommodation by a London management consultant firm.

BBC rules out sexy voice

RADIO 1 and 2 will begin in the autumn a new series of night-time entertainment shows. Monday to Friday sessions of "progressive pop" between 10 p.m. and midnight, and an Elvis Presley series. The BBC believes interest in radio is growing.

Mr Douglas Muggieridge, Controller of Radios 1 and 2, said yesterday that women listeners would not stand for a girl disc jockey. In the United States a sexy voice after midnight had been tried out. "Here it would just cause disruption." He admitted that he would probably have "Women's Lib after me" for his comments.

Mr Muggieridge said that of the BBC's disc jockeys, Tony Blackburn was the most popular and at a peak time could have from 10 million to 14 million listeners. Jimmy Young could have about 10 million and Pete Murray about seven million.

The audience for radio at any one time averaged four million and of them about three million were tuned to Radio 1 or 2. The BBC intended to set up a stereo network for Radios 1 and 2 within the next few years.

The light entertainment series which will go out from Monday to Friday on Radio

2 at 8 p.m. starts on October 4. Mondays will have Radio Tarbock and Great Scott (repeated from Sunday afternoons); Tuesdays "Does the Team Think" with Jimmy Edwards, Ted Ray, Arthur Askey, Cyril Fletcher, Tommy Trinder, and guests; Wednesdays "Our Les" with Milo O'Shea and "The Starway Men" with Dame Flora Robson, Lesley Phillips, Gerald Harper, Beryl Reid, Peggy Mount, Bernard Cribbins, Barbara Windsor, and Jon Pertwee; Fridays "Just the Job" and "Parsley Sidings" (repeated from Sunday afternoons).

Customs men with plenty to declare

reason for the grudge was that the Customs once confiscated a splendid collection of butterflies he brought from a foreign journey.

The Customs and Excise can boast other literary connections. Chaucer was a controller of the wool customs, Congreve had a surety as a searcher, Burns was an excise officer, and Adam Smith was a Scottish Commissioner of Customs. Tom Paine had the distinction of being sacked twice from the Excise—once for falsifying his log and once after fleeing from debts.

The Department has not only had to hear the scorn of Dr Johnson, the animosity of Somerset Maugham, and the guilty resentment of petty smugglers round the island, so the had to put up with the mockery of Compton Mackenzie. "Whisky

Galore" was based on a real episode—the sinking of the SS Politician off the Outer Hebrides in 1941. The Customs and Excise Department's archives still have the reports of the unfortunate and unhappy excise official who had to pursue the whisky smugglers around the island, so the civil servants can see the bureaucratically tragic side to the affair.

If Compton Mackenzie was not entirely fair to the Department, popular history has been as bad. It has taken a notably over-romantic view of smugglers, according to the knowledgeable Mr Card. Smugglers have been seen, he says, as jolly sailors with casks on their shoulders landing from fishing smacks in sandy coves and singing as they hide their modest contraband in a cave. In fact, smuggling was big

business. In its peak period, from 1785 to 1810, about a quarter of the goods imported into this country were smuggled.

Today the contraband is mainly currency, drugs, and diamonds. Pornography, too, of course. Customs officers have always been concerned about books, whether it is copies of "Ulysses," something from the Olympia Press, or something thought to offend against religion.

The next years will see a big expansion for HM Customs and Excise, which at the moment has a staff of 18,000. The Common Market means far more work to deal with a complicated collection of regulations and preferences. And the Value Added Tax means a whole new world for the excise men. Three hundred years of insults have their compensations.

The Commissioners have even had the last word with Dr Johnson. They acquired an eighth edition of his Dictionary and displayed it in the Customs House, open at the page with the offensive definition of excise. The building was hit in a wartime air-raid and a piece of shrapnel neatly obliterated the insulting words.

Oliver Pritchett

King of beasts 'bugged'

By a Medical Correspondent

INFORMATION which will help in the care and treatment of animals in captivity is being gathered "on the hoof."

The natural habits of most wild animals are unknown because of difficulty in observing what they do without creating an artificial environment.

But a method has been developed which makes it possible to estimate how often an animal gets excited or frightened, how much exercise it takes, how much time it spends in the sun or the shade, and how often it kills.

The technique has been developed by Dr A. M. Hartmann, former Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry at the University of East Africa, Nairobi. He described it at a press conference in London yesterday organised by the World Wildlife Fund to launch "Wildlife Week."

The technique consists of measuring three parameters, deep body temperature, surface temperature, and subcutaneous temperature (just below the skin). The data is transmitted by tiny sensors implanted in the animal and which can be picked up 30 miles away.

The way the three readings vary and the relationship between them tell just what the animal is doing. A great deal of the work has centred on the lion, whose temperature fluctuates widely. When it is resting its skin tends to be the same as the environment.

But just before a kill, for instance, it gets very excited—the blood vessels close to the skin open, it "flashes with anger," and the skin temperature reaches the same level as its internal temperature.

Graduate jobs decreasing

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Grant-aided university students who drop out of their courses are costing the nation more than is needed to run the entire student careers advisory service, according to Miss Audrey Newsome, head of the appointments and counselling service at Keele University.

She told the Standing Conference of University Appointments Services in Cambridge, yesterday, that by the mid-1980s the Government would spend about £1,000 millions on university education. She condemned the lack of professional careers advice available to students.

"We must debate our role and develop professional expertise very quickly," she said.

Employment of the growing surplus of graduates should be made easier by the introduction of broadly-based courses at

universities, especially in science.

The help given to students to choose a university was woefully inadequate at most schools. This, she said, was worsened by the lack of information concerning opportunities for employment after university.

The 1971 report of the conference, published yesterday, warns students not to expect a resurgence of industrial demand for graduates for several years.

The report says that students, even at the pre-university stage, are told that reading a subject at university will increasingly not be a passport to a post making direct use of that subject and that the accepted avenues of employment for graduates will no longer accommodate the many who get degrees.

BEA wants fares up—and down

BEA, which is applying to increase fares on home routes by 10 per cent, yesterday told the Board with an application the Air Transport Licensing Board that it plans to cut some fares on the same routes.

Mr James Scarlett, BEA's external affairs manager, told the Board in London: "There have been proposals over the years for promotional fares on the London to Scotland standby fares for one. It is a thing the airlines are looking at now."

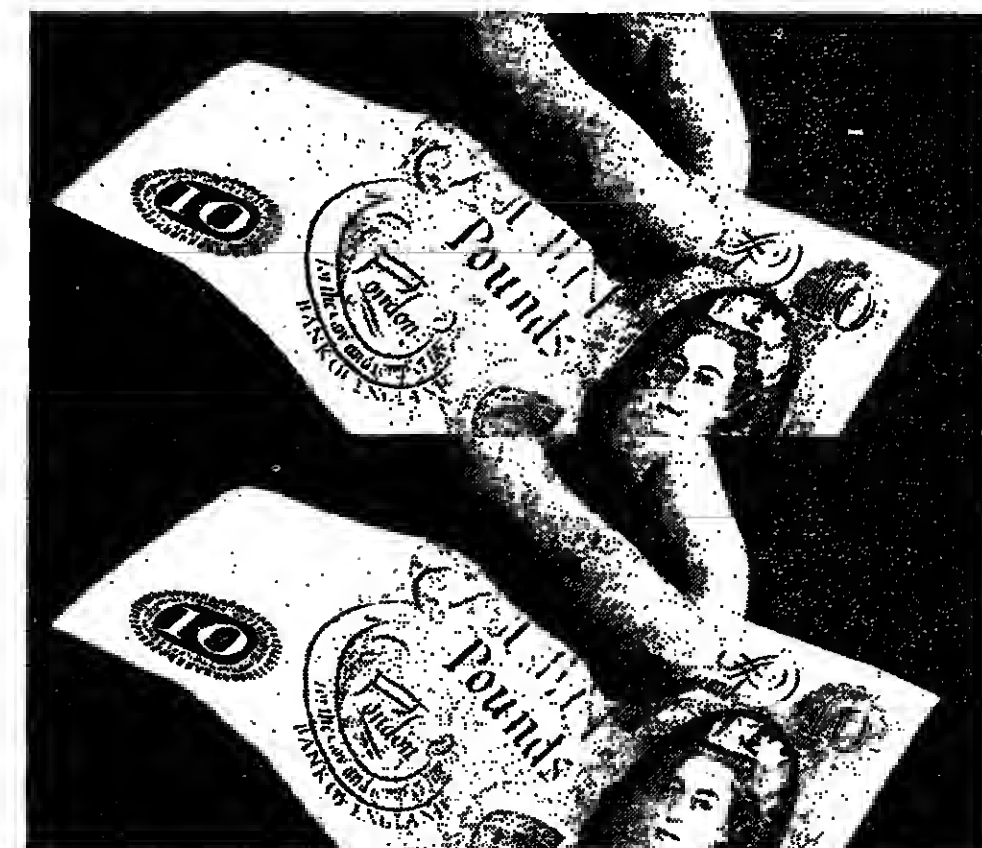
He said after the meeting that BEA's and British Caledonian's plans for promotional fares were concerned with trunk routes from London to Scotland and Belfast.

"There will probably be cheap weekend return fares. We are trying to put some impulse into traffic growth which will

not dilute the existing revenue. I am sure we will be coming to the Board with an application to plan half-price fares into Europe for passengers who booked four months in advance, and at the same moment to increase fares on domestic routes."

Mr Scarlett said there was an essential need to keep the hard core of fair traffic paying the economic fare. "We don't see the Early Bird scheme (booking four months before flying) saving application on domestic services," he added.

The Board's decision will be announced later. BEA and eight other airlines are applying for the higher fares.



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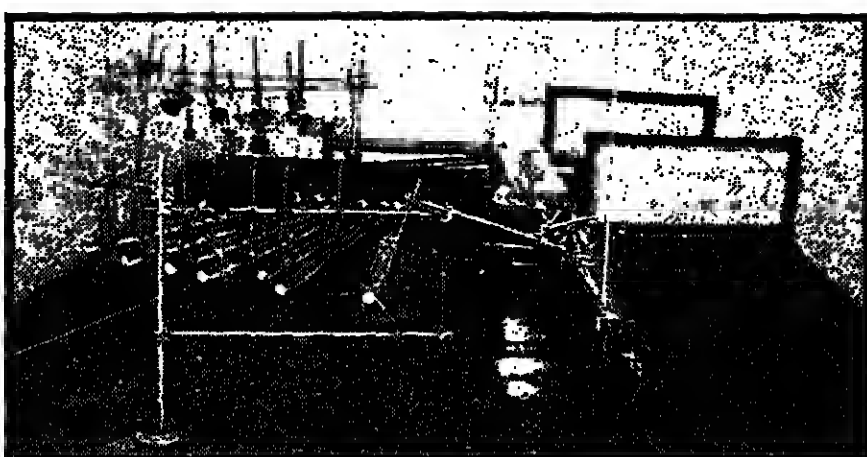
Nature boy

CAROLINE TISDALL on Marcello Salvadori and his Centre for the Study of Science in Art

FOR OVER A DECADE Marcello Salvadori has tirelessly explained to all comers his conviction that the rigid boundaries that separate specialist fields of learning must be broken down. As an artist he feels that the whole approach to art must change before the creative man can be potentially reintegrated into society. In place of the star role in the ivory tower he proposes the spreading and re-dimensioning of knowledge between disciplines. Crucial to this in his view is the much debated relationship between art and science.

He is careful to emphasise that it is not technological tinkering he's talking about, but the pure science of research that has its roots in philosophy as a means of finding out the truth about nature. Only after a sound grounding in both fields will Salvadori's artist be able to develop a new language of analogy, a more direct approach to communicating both environmental and universal concepts. Here there is a significant parallel with one of the central arguments of Theodore Roszak's "Making of a Counter Culture": "The great cultural project of the next few generations is to produce a synthesis between science and other modes of consciousness, which includes mystical traditions, aesthetic experiences, and many others." To avoid being trapped entirely by technology, a psychological revolution is needed to see it in perspective. A new synthesis must be found, and this is where the artist's intuition and interpretation comes in, the point at which he can justifiably claim a hand in the shaping of the environment.

Salvadori's own art training was a classically solid, drawn-out Italian one in painting and architecture, covering nine post-war years. In 1958 he came to England, giving up painting in 1958 to research into the uses of industrial materials. Interest in the potential of polaroid plastic, chemicals, aluminium, etc., led him into kinetics, of which he was one of the finest exponents in England, and a close connection with the pioneering Signals gallery.



At the time of his one-man exhibition at Signals in 1965 he wrote: "I have lived here for eleven years and have learnt an enormous amount about how a city can be changed."

I had a strong impulsive dislike of the architecture of London and everything connected with it. I turned to people, imagining them in the kind of environment we like to live in, attempting to convince them to accept my solutions. I started with the study of materials, how reflection and movement can be applied to them, and how all this can be inserted in our physical environment. I started to study the universe as a fantastic object, to think about the sky and the continuity of

eclipses. Suddenly everything that seemed negative became positive."

Six years and much study later his argument is a much tougher one. By 1967 he had turned his back on the production of kinetic objects as an end in themselves: "The production of kinetic work, where the known analogy and aesthetics of figurative art are still applied, is no longer acceptable." His formidable energy had been channelled into the building up of the Centre for the Study of Science in Art, in Chalk Farm.

The Centre was based round the collaboration of scientists, technologists and artists researching into the possibilities of materials and structure, and evolving projects on an architectural and environmental scale. Fundamental

Salvadori (left): "Light as a system of Energy" (below)

to their approach was the "theory of mobility"—a lesson in flexibility learnt from nature and applied to housing projects designed in cope with a city's need to expand and contract. The Centre's work made a considerable impact when shown at the Building Centre in November, 1967.

Since then a whole generation of students has passed through the art schools, general awareness of the environment has become more acute, and cybernetics and ecology have been accepted as logical areas of artistic activity. While being delighted at this widening of interest, Salvadori is alarmed at the fashionably glib level of acceptance, and places the blame for failing to tackle a serious problem seriously on art education. Even when subjects like ecology are presented in schools of architecture they are dealt with, he says, in such a fragmentary manner that they cannot possibly give the student a firm basis on which to work. There is still no equivalent in England of MIT or EAT (Experiments in Art and Technology) in New York, both of which provide a jumping-off point for artists involved in this sort of research.

At this rate years will pass before the art education system will be in a position to offer such facilities. But the student interest is already there, by the seminal ideas of people like Buckminster Fuller, lectures at the ICA, and the general realisation that no one field of knowledge exists in isolation. So Salvadori has taken the bull by the horns and set up a centre to provide lectures and short courses for art schools. Composed of Stephen Black, author of "Mind and Body", Richard Sladden, environmentalist, Duncan Smith, ecologist, Edward Tamey, psychologist, and Salvadori himself, it will operate from a new Centre for the Study of Science in Art rented from SPACE in Chalk Farm. It could potentially be the most exciting and rewarding advance in art education for years, and its success depends on the initiative and interest of art students and staff alike.

review

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Frankie Howerd

WHAT WE ARE LOOKING for is a Double Helix theory of comedy. How's that for a pronouncement? Great British Nobel Prize winners Crick and Watson, you will, of course, remember, came up with that inspirational flash about two spirals going up in unison but never-crossing parallel to yield the secret of life. What television's comedy men are looking for is a similar way of getting their two variables—script and performer—into the same obvious-as-a-coin-as-you-think-it relationship. They mostly work in pairs too—Muir and Norden, Rook and Feldman, Jones and Palin—though sometimes they come together in tens for major research projects like "The Two Ronnies." The latest team to present their findings are those eminent workers Ray Simpson and Alan Galton in a paper based on one of the science's most volatile elements, Mr Frankie Howerd.

What a disaster! There is no doubting the talents of Simpson and Galton after "Steppe and Son" and the Hancock series. Nor is there any doubt that F. Howerd Esq., has been a very funny man since "Variety Band" and "The Frost Programme." But put together, the actor-orientated S. and G. scripts and the ad-lib-prone Howerd worked on Wednesday on Thames's "Frankie Howerd Hour" like the right-handed honey-suckle and the left-handed bindweed, false and up not inextricably entwined but flat on their faces. (A simile based on original research by Flanders and Swan.)

One long sketch after another groans to no conclusion, bolstered only by the bestiality of titers in the studio audience. There was one about the mother's boy in the title still believing the war is on because his Mum plays the tape of the Hinkles coming over every night. Realistically set, and not badly written, it might have been hilarious acted out by Harry H. Corbett with Wilfred Brambell in the Angela Baddeley part. But with dear Francis saying his lines in the characteristically flat way, but deprived of his freedom, nothing came to life. And that's how it went on.

ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

Bach Prom

BACH PROGRAMMES HAVE always been a feature of the Proms, but nowadays they have a very different look from when Sir Henry Wood grandly spread the Brandenburgs over the full span of a symphony orchestra. What the modern generation has come to appreciate is that authenticity is not just an academic end in itself, but that for proper scale and instrumentation demonstrate the light and shade of Bach's moods and inspirations so much more clearly. These days it is not nearly so much a temptation for the Bach interpreter automatically to think of the music coming from the aged gruff Bach in a bag wig.

This Prom, with the Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra conducted by John Eliot Gardiner, brought that point home particularly well, for three of the four works were written when Bach was still in his thirties, not at all the staid figure we see in the later portraits. Admittedly, Gardiner did not find the proper lightness in the last two movements of the first Brandenburg. The Minuet was very solid, in spite of a fastish tempo. However, it took all the artistry of Alan Loveday on the violino piccolo to help lighten the music earlier. But that performance—which had its felicities in fine wind playing—was by far the least successful of the evening. The other three works were choral, two of them from the year 1723, notably dated with a precision rare in Bach's career—the Minuet "Jesu meine Freude" and the Magnificat. Both reveal the effervescence of new success, for this was the year after Bach had taken over at the Thomaskirche in Leipzig. Even when writing a motet for a funeral (immortalising a certain Frau Reese) cutting drama as well as tenderness was part of the formula, well reflected on this occasion in the finely incisive singing of the Monteverdi Choir.

ISLINGTON

Oleg Kerensky

Mowat double bill

ALTHOUGH DAVID MOWAT has had a number of plays published (a volume is due out next month) and his name is probably familiar to frequenters of theatre clubs and readers of underground magazines, there have not been many chances to see his work in London. "The Diabolist," which is little more than an amusing sketch, did have a one night stand at a Royal Shakespeare Club performance. It now provides a light though macabre conclusion to the interesting double bill being presented for three weeks by Free Association, a new production company, at the Kings Head in Islington. Susan Carpenter is effective as the worried mother quizzing her daughter's boy friend about his interests, and David Stockton looks suitably ambiguous as the boy friend and there is a typical Grand Guignol ending.

The main business of the evening is "Anna-Luse," a much more elaborate and intriguing piece, apparently set in some sort of therapeutic centre for the mentally and physically handicapped. Two instructors Roy and Jean attempt to do drama improvisation at physical training with a group consisting of Anna-Luse and Solveig, who are blind and retarded, and Jiri, who is mainly interested in pocketing "brickettes," little objects lying around the room. Roy is a bit odd himself; he keeps muttering something about group sense (or is it group sex?), is said to have been assaulted by some youths and him-



Lynn Carlin (left) and Andrea Lindley in "Taking Off"

NEW FILMS REVIEWED BY MICHAEL McNAY

One take-off, one put-on

MILOS FORMAN SEES the generation gap across the ideological gulf; with a telescopic beady lens. Taking Off (Odeon, St Martin's Lane, X) is his first American film, shot in New York about a girl of fifteen and a half who settles up in an audition for pop singers, is persuaded to take acid to make her feel relaxed, arrives home stoned, and runs away when her father clips her around the ear.

So far, so cool. But what the synopsis disguises is the skill of the director and actors (principally Buck Henry as the father, Lynn Carlin as the mother, and Linnea Heacock as the daughter) in observing minutely the hang-ups of New York middle-class society.

Mr and Mrs Tyne live in a comfortable, timber-panelled home in a safe, tree-lined suburb and they have no doubts about their way of life and no explanation for their daughter's absence: no more than there is an explanation for the thousand other missing teenage children of the middle-class parents in the Society for the Parents of Fugitive Children. The society is as respectable as Rotary. The parents meet, listen to lectures about the mentality of modern children from distinguished middle-aged psychologists, hold dinners, try to immerse themselves in their children's mentality by solemnly smoking pot in group sessions.

Forman sets up this social context in minute detail. What makes "Taking Off" exceptional is that the parents fit the context but remain individuals.

Partly, this is thanks to beautifully modulated performances from Buck Henry, perturbed, serene, distraught by mild degrees, and Lynn Carlin, forceful, respectable, prurient by turns. Mainly, it is because the script by John Guare, Jean-Claude Carrière, John Klein, and Forman himself plus Forman's direction exactly and sympathetically catch the feel of well-beeled, liberal suburbia. If there is a failing it is that it sees the young generation in group terms. Linnea Heacock is mutely delightful but also delightfully mute as Jeannie Tyne, the daughter. Partly this is necessary for the build-up to the last scene when parents are reunited with daughter and her kaffened tongue-tied boyfriend over dinner the father asks what he does, is told that he's a musician, patronisingly follows up with "How much do you make?" and quietly chokes into his wine as the boy owns up modestly, "\$290,000 last year—(sotto voce) before tax."

But generally speaking, laughs are

subservient to truth; or rather, serve truth. After the parents' desperation when Jeannie disappears, they go to parties, get drunk, and finish up in their own house playing strip poker (and losing) with new friends. Their daughter, unknown to them, has returned, and when she is woken by the noise and goes out on to the landing to see her parents naked downstairs, Forman records the balance of comedy, tenderness, and acute awareness of the incipient pomposity of the parents well enough to win the sympathy of any viewer over, say, 30 years of age. And when the father dresses and goes into the daughter's bedroom to say, "Your mother and I were worried about you," the line rings, not just with comedy, but with absolute truth.

Forman's, in short, is a talent in a thousand, and he is wonderfully well served by his director of photography and cameraman, Miroslav Ondricek and Louis San Andres. Not to be missed on any account.

Woody Allen is funny by reason of

being Woody Allen, but that is becoming a decreasingly cashable asset. For the first twenty minutes of Bananas (Prince Charles, AA) this sexually and mentally inadequate well-meaning idiot holds the ring with his inability to merge, champagne-like, into the unprotective colouring of New York. But when he floats the currency of his acting and directorial talent by going, love, to a South American banana republic (location shooting in Puerto Rico) and by a series of misfortunes becomes President, the discrepancy between farce and fact strains the credulity too much for complaisant laughter.

This whole business was started, so far as the screen was concerned, by Max Linder, the "professor" to whom Charlie Chaplin confessed himself indebted. Not much of his work remains, but some of what does has been pieced together into Laugh With Max Linder (ICA Young Cinema, U). Linder is less immediately appealing than Chaplin; just as smart and opportunistic, but an aristocrat, the top-hatted Bertie Wooster of the screen, for as it turns out in the second part of the movie, the d'Aragnans. Unlike Chaplin or even Keaton, he never mines for sympathy: he is the perpetual rake, there to accept or reject, inventing gags that fuelled not just Chaplin, but pastiche movies right through the era of Errol Flynn (whom he uncannily resembled) to Gerard Philipe's period romp, "Fan Fan La Tulipe."

self attempts indecent assault on Anna-Luse. Nothing is explained, neither why the characters have foreign names nor what they are doing together, nor what is real and what is fantasy.

At the end, Anna-Luse becomes pregnant and possibly becomes blind. The deeper meaning of all this, if an escaped me. The play is none too well organised—two of the characters simply disappear before the end, but Mow creates an original atmosphere with his own brand of wit and verbal communication. The combination of sick humour and dramatic tension well brought out by David Bradford, the director, and his cast of Anthony Raygarth as the abstract Jiri and Nigel Terry as the obese Roy are particularly good.

Even greater intimacy than usual achieved by placing the action in the centre of the room, with the audience sitting on three sides. But perhaps should add the friendly warning that the table facing the entrance may be a bit crowded with cold tea as I only just escaped a friendly collision with the actors in the dark.

RONNIE SCOTT'S

Ronald Atkins

Herbie Mann

ONE OF THE SUREST ways to get success in any field of popular music and to keep it, is to have some means of identification. For seven years, Herbie Mann has been combining his flute with a heavy percussion background, that is, with the African tradition of rhythm, and in elements have been grafted with an exciting for an undemanding audience it contains a solid musical worth to keep them at full stretch.

Mann obviously relies a great deal on his musicians, and he has picked well and never let his groove stagnate. At Ronnie Scott's he appears with a quartet called Air which, with two drummers, gives him a staccato support. Also featured a remarkable guitarist, Sonny Sharrock, who should not be taken for granted further than anyone while retaining and expanding its rhythmic force. Some of his distortions are wilful, but the rhythmic variations are highly complex, freed from conventional ideas of building a solo. His far takes him into uncharted areas sound which he often resolves with extraordinary intuitive skill.

POP RECORDS

Geoffrey Cannon

The Who

LOU REED, THE LEADER of Velvet Underground, told me that 1965 Who electrified him into writing songs, for The Velvets, which he needed with the street lives of the time around the jukebox, rather than their families—whether plastic, plausible. And, through all his change, story-telling has been Pete Townshend's particular strength. A song like "My Generation" made him the leader of the Who by naming the aggravation that was not only on the minds of the audience, but which also preoccupies him, and the rest of the band (I articulate than he).

Pete's next period, of little or no like "A Quick One While He's Away" and Tommy, all tell a tale. Tommy could be the kid of "My Generation" explored in depth, inner as well as outer life.

At a casual listening, Who's N (track 2408 102) the new album sounds exciting: Pete's music nebulosity. But it proves insubstantial, the exception of two tracks, and is Who's weakest album. I guess Tommy, it may be construed as equivalent of the Beatles' Abbey Road, marking time pleasantly. I only hope the comparison doesn't prove accurate; there are plenty of signs that Pete and the band have sympathy with each other.

The body of the album shows either like Pete's rejects, or else his abdicating in favour of the composing talent of the rest of the band. "My Wife" borrows from Beatles in their "Paperback Writer" and "Ticket to Ride" period. "Get It" is a pretty near to "A Quick One". "Love Ain't For Keeping" too close to mid-period Simon & Garfunkel. "Bargain" doesn't progress from Who's recent single "The Seeker" and several tracks copy the staccato rhythm line characteristic of Tommy without making any new of it. Working over old styles normally so alien to Pete that I only assume that the rest of the band won't accept his leadership in the they did.

The two tracks with Pete's stamp are "Baba O'Riley" and "The Last Thing I Saw". The latter, the last "Baba O'Riley" (a combination of Meher Baba and Ed Mehta) of "Film Fun" fame) starts with a synthesised harpsichord, like Pete's at 78 rpm, which introduces Pete's confident crash of rhythm drums, and immaculate build up release of tension. "Won't Get Fooled Again" is a version of the single, proved and lengthened by an electronic organ, shuddering through the music like a repeated sine curve.

But these two tracks point to who's problem. Neither tells a story, both are concerned with Pete's private philosophy, developed at the time Tommy, and his personal musical idiosyncrasies. Pete made a demand the entire thing in his home studio and played it to the unbelieving for them to copy. It seems that they not willing to follow Pete's lead again; but, without a narrative line, doubt if they could even if they agreed. If Pete won't go back to tell stories in his songs, then he's bound together with the Who, who have had longer than successful and intact music band. I'd like to see him return to the good humour of his earlier stories of "A Quick One." If he did, I connect both with every audience I've ever had claim to, and with Roger Daltrey, Keith Moon, and John Entwistle.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Dorothy Fothergill • cooking • letter



Dorothy Fothergill—pictures by E. Hamilton-West



VIP in the PO

Ian Woodward interviews Dorothy Fothergill, Director of the London Postal District

"YES," SAYS THE friendly PRO on the telephone, "we now think it will be all right for you to see the Director of the London Postal Region." Miss Dorothy Fothergill—"but first I'd better get on to Mr So-and-So in the Press Office because I know he will want to be in on this."

So now Mr So-and-So is in on it, has tabs on me, my credentials and my newspaper, the friendly PRO meets me, finds out exactly what it is I wish to ask the V.I.P.—Very Important Person in the Post Office—and I please not be too controversial. He accompanies me to the V.I.P.'s door, whereupon I thank him for his help, shake hands, and say goodbye. Goodbye? Goodbye! Oh, no! the friendly PRO insists that he will be on the interview.

Is that necessary? "Couldn't I," addressing the V.I.P.—"speak with you alone?" No, she thinks it would be wiser not... well, you never know. The Post Office is still suffering from a hangover from its Civil Service days, and so one must never be disappointed when certain areas of inquiry provoke no more than a noncommittal "no comment."

Yet Miss Fothergill is a lady who wears her cloak of authority gracefully. As director of the London Postal Region, she is the first woman to hold that position, just as she was the first woman to pilot her former job as Director of Postal Personnel. She is a small woman in blue tweeds whose ambience of vulnerability at first had her subordinates feeling protective towards her until they realised she was less vulnerable than the lot of them put together. The postal union leader, Tom Jackson, referred to her earlier this year round, the negotiating table as "very shrewd, extremely quick-thinking, and bloody determined."

She sits almost lost behind an enormous desk in an enormous room that overlooks St Paul's Cathedral. The size of the room is proportionate to the power she wields: of 55,000 men and women in the Post Office's largest business region, handling daily a third of the letters and a quarter of the parcels posted in the United Kingdom; while each week she is responsible for the transit of 145 million letters and three million parcels, representing an annual revenue of £100 millions.

When Mr William Ryland became chairman of the Post Office earlier this year he immediately instigated a shake-up in top management, with a heavy emphasis on improving staff relations. A team of three troubleshooters was

created to avoid disputes like the bitter seven-week postal strike last winter, and Miss Fothergill was appointed the LPR's director.

In her former job she was one of the few women labour relations chiefs in the country directly concerned with the male-dominated unions, and spearheaded the initial negotiations in the postal pay crisis earlier this year. Her task was to work out what the union's 17 per cent pay claim would cost the Post Office, at a time when the Post Office's profit target was dwindling fast, and from these figures recommend what the union should get. It got 9 per cent, and in recent weeks a further 5 per cent has been tabled.

Mr Jackson, with whom she has been dealing for the past five years, describes her as a "tough cookie." How would she describe Mr Jackson? "No, no, I'm not going to have that one. He's very determined, certainly, but at the moment I don't think it's appropriate for me to comment on whether he'll get the extra 5 per cent he's asking for."

Many people in the Post Office, Mr

Jackson included, believe that she may one day head the entire postal service, to which she snorts, "Speculative nonsense!" She has heard the rumour? "Yes, and I ignore it. You see, I'm not in any way personally ambitious. Since I feel that I've got a good job and a half in the LPR, I'm quite content with that."

Her salary is the same as a man would get for the job, £8,635 a year... a mighty bump up the ladder since her days as a 25s-a-week shorthand-typist with Harrow Council, Middlesex, in 1939. But after the Second World War she went to university, took an administrative entry examination to the Post Office, and, excepting two and a half years with the Treasury—"It was then the custom for a certain number of principals to be loaned to the Treasury"—her entire working life has been wrapped up with the Post Office.

Much has been made of the fact that she is a woman in a top executive position. It must annoy her? "Well," she says, sitting bolt upright and looking me straight in the eyes, "it does

tend to divert attention from what I regard as the much more important aspects of getting a useful, valuable job done."

I put it to her that the cost of postal deliveries could be cut by a third and postmen's wages increased by a quarter if there were a joint delivery service for milk and mail, as a report submitted last April to a Post Office inquiry made clear. The joint system, said the report, would allow a basic average wage of £25 a week, and bonuses and commissions, compared with a postman's present wage of £18 to £20 a week. "Oh yes," she replies, "but the idea of combining postal deliveries with other sorts of deliveries is only going to make a substantial saving if one accepts that the mail is going to be delivered over a considerably longer period of the day."

"There are other complications, such as the fact that there is more than one milk delivery firm concerned—and, you know, I'm not so sure that milk and mail go all that well together. I doubt whether in the built-up areas one will

find anything that's really more efficient than the postman who takes out a heavy load of mail, which he's been able to sort up to the very last minute, and concentrate on delivering that."

With the estimated net loss of £24.8 millions incurred by the Post Office on posts and Giro in 1969-70 being more than doubled in the year ended March 31, it is believed that the two services are currently operating at a loss-rate in excess of £50 millions a year. To reduce these losses substantially the Post Office is seeking Government permission to bring about important savings in staffing and overtime by ending second deliveries everywhere, except in the main commercial centres, and doing away with Saturday deliveries entirely. Has this scheme her backing? "As you say, the Post Office Board is looking at various proposals for changing the services and I don't really think I ought to comment (of course not) on what might emerge from that until some statement has been made about it."

The official statistics for first-class letters arriving the next day show a figure of 84 per cent. Is anything being

done to improve on this? "Well, we do get a regular stream of reports of service failures, and, of course, there must be thousands of failures in such a big and comprehensive organisation like the Post Office. We examine these to see what the cause is and eliminate where we can."

What accounts for the 6 per cent of first-class mail that doesn't reach its destination the next day? "A variety of things. Some letters are badly addressed; some are posted with meter-postings stamped on with incorrect dates by the firms that post them; there are some delays which it is physically impossible to avoid because of the distance involved; and some are due to service errors; mis-sorting by postal staff, mis-sending of mail; and these are the ones of course, which we're trying to tackle all the time."

Plans for a substantial reduction in the Post Office's force of 165,000 postal workers, mainly through natural wastage, are being put to the Government as part of a package of radical proposals designed to reduce the service's heavy losses. "Obviously increasing mechanisation will bring reduction in staff, but over a fairly long period, and the effects will not be dramatically felt. But in whatever form the changes come, I think it's very important that everybody affected by them should understand them implicitly, and that when they are introduced at the working level this should be done in a way which leaves nobody in any doubt as to exactly why the changes are being implemented."

So after sitting behind her desk of power for little more than two months has the job yet begun to get on top of her? "Very rarely!" She laughs heartily at that one. "I'm sleeping better than ever. I never have to count sheep. You see, I knew what I was taking on when I accepted the job, so I don't think I've met any great surprises, though I must say I have been very impressed by the kindness and efficiency of the people who are supporting me."

"There is a great deal to be done here, and I find this very exciting and stimulating. I must say it is quite a challenge, even after a couple of months, to find myself talking on behalf of so many people and trying to represent effectively all the work that is being done by these people on behalf of the Post Office."

"I would be very proud," adds the V.I.P.P.O., accompanying me to the door with the friendly PRO, "if in 10 years' time I was looked upon as a successful Director of the LPR." TTFN!

Nothing to choke over

encounters with vegetables by Skeffington Ardron

STEP BY delicious step nearer to the Heart of Death. Each successive leaf smaller, paler, though still carrying a fine-tasting bulbous base to be dipped in melted butter and drawn—lingeringly through the teeth to savor off its good meat. But at what point would the diminishing leaves become the sinister "choke"?

The sweet and nutty flavour of globe artichokes is enjoyed by most people, young or old, and I enjoyed my first ones when I was a fairly early age, after having been warned "Don't eat the choke, dear." What, I wondered, was the mysterious choke? I was so terrified that I never dared to eat beyond the medium-sized leaves, and so not only on the missed part of the best of this attractive vegetable. Not until grown-up did I learn to keep on eating until there was only a small cone of pale, purple-tinged leaves left, guarding a hairy centre which looked and felt like nothing so much as a squat, bristly shaving brush. Then I lit off, then scraped, or lit away the fuzzy, underlying centre, revealing slightly concave pale grey disc pitted with tiny hollows where the thread-like bristles had grown. This, the base or bottom of the artichoke, is considered by many to be the best part of all, and it is certainly the most substantial. If only someone had taught me the facts of life, I could have now have all those "unseen" thrown-away artichoke bottoms to regret.

Artichokes (Cynara scolymus), best known of the edible thistles, are tall and graceful, with green-to-grey, deeply indented leaves. If allowed to run to bloom, the large scaly buds open into a heavenly blue flower, but it must be well before this stage that they are picked for eating. Although there are many varieties—small, large, red, violet, green, round, pointed—as a rule the only choice that can be exercised in an average market is that of choosing the freshest specimens that you can. They should be heavy in relation to size and green and fresh in appearance, except for any natural red or purple coloration. They should be tight and compact; spreading out and opening of the scales indicates overmaturity. Patches of brown or dark grey indicate dryness, possible toughness, or bruising. Do not, as I have sometimes done, cut off the green pick-out the biggest ones. Sometimes the enormous ones have such tough fibres running up from the stems into the base that they almost spoil it.

The transformation from olive-green flower bud to a nutty-sweet bite to eat is simple and involves little more than boiling water, salt, lemon juice, and a little olive oil. The many wonderful recipes for baby artichokes or for the hearts alone, or for the bottom of "fond d'artichokes" must, in this country, be regrettably left to the enjoyment of rich men and gardeners and the average cook must turn instead to the pleasant task of extracting the last ounce of goodness from the artichokes available, if exploited to the fullest, even

the flavour and minerals in their cooking water can be savoured.

Globe artichokes are best cooked, I believe, in the simplest possible manner. Select one for each person and add a pound and a half of water, several times. Then leave face-down in cold salted water for five or ten minutes. Drain and break off the stem. By breaking rather than cutting the stem you tear out with it many of the fibres which run up into the base. Then pull off the small tough leaves around the bottom. Next step for many cooks is to cut off the spiny tips of the leaves. I personally see no advantage in this: it just spoils the natural look of the artichoke and takes up time. Nor do I think it necessary to tie artichokes up with string before boiling them. Just put the cleaned globes (with their cut-off stems) beside them to add extra flavour into a large pan and pour over them 3 or 4 tablespoons of olive oil. Then pour over them boiling water, enough to half way cover them. Add 1½ tablespoons of lemon juice, 2 teaspoons of salt, and a clove of garlic. Simmer for 40 minutes or until a leaf comes out easily if pulled. Lift from the water, which should be saved, drain upside down for a second and serve hot with melted butter or Hollandaise sauce.

Cold artichokes with shrimps and rosemary mayonnaise are good, too. If you suspect that your guests are either cowardly or lazy about "choke," it is simple to remove these from the cooked, chilled artichokes beforehand. Stand each one upright and gently press open the centre until you reach the waxy cone of the smallest leaves. Pull it off; scrape off the waxy cone. Rinse the small cone to be sure no threads are clinging to it, and return upside down to the centre of the artichoke. Press the point firmly into the base and you have an attractive delicately pink of purple cup to fill with lemon-mayonnaise into which you have pounded half a teaspoon of chopped rosemary. On top of this pile small, cooked, chilled shrimps.

The cooking liquor left after the artichokes have been boiled can be very happily combined with potatoes for a subtly flavoured creamy soup. Chop then sauté a medium sized onion in 2 tablespoons of butter. Add 4 or 5 peeled, sliced, raw potatoes, and artichoke cooking liquor, made up to about a pint and a half by the addition of chicken stock. Simmer for half an hour, then put through a fine sieve or whirl in a liquidiser. Add two or three tablespoons of cream. Serve hot or cold, if possible with a few rosemary leaves added.

The colour, the taste, consistency, plus the feeling of luxury engendered by the slow dipping and savouring of each individual leaf is a ritual that should be explored by anyone who has not tried it. Meantime, I have heard that there is an aperitif made from quinine and artichokes. Called Cynar, I have not yet tasted or even found out where to buy any. That, too, sounds like a good path to explore.

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National Westminster Bank
Simply there to help

MARY STEWART

author of
(The Crystal Cave)

her first novel for younger readers
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will be published on Monday
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Man's Lib

CAN I please make it clear that I am the joint author with Zoe Dominie of the book "Frederick Ashton—A Choreographer and his Ballets" which you mentioned on August 25.

As I'm sure you know, this book consists of about 15,000 words of text as well as Zoe's photographs and I wrote and compiled the text. I was also involved in the whole process of conceiving and designing the book.

Women's Lib is one thing but I think the mere male still deserves equality in some respects—even in the columns of the Woman's Guardian.—Yours etc.

John Selwyn Gilbert,
166 Gloucester Terrace,
London W2.

Some science is good for you

The British Association will soon be having to look for a change of title. It is, as we know it, for the advancement of science, and its cost of arms bears (or ought to bear) a suitably epigrammatic latinisation of the thought that science is good for you. That would have done at any rate up to 1970, when the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science launched its takeover bid. This year the BSSRS has won an official place at the rostrum to deliver an anti-presidential address in the section in which Mr John Maddox, the editor of "Nature" no less, was propounding the unorthodox view that doomsday is not necessarily just round the corner. Even the BA's own president, Sir Alec Cairncross, while not entirely forsaking faith in science, has been rather more than hinting that too much of a good thing may be more than enough, and that we might do ourselves more good with some rather brighter businessmen.

Whether or not such heresies will advance science is not really the question, however. The British Association has accepted by now that its primary rôle is as a forum for debate. Scientists do not announce new discoveries or present new theories at the BA's annual meetings. They come to discuss the present state of scientific knowledge, and increasingly to argue out the ethical, social, and political implications of their work. That is a useful rôle. The criticisms that can be made of the British Association is that it does not

pursue this rôle with sufficient energy and continuity. But its excuse for not doing so is a valid one: it does not have enough money. If it is useful to have such a forum, ought it not to be more adequately sustained by public money? Why should it not qualify for generous support as a forum for adult education? More generally, should not public money be put behind the cause of public enlightenment?

Science ought to be more generally understood. Put as bluntly as that, it may sound naïve. When scientists in different branches of science find it difficult to understand each other, some may ask what hope is there of any significant public understanding? That is still a widely accepted view—it is the view of the mandarin generalist who blames scientists for being ignorant of the arts, but who is complacent of his own ignorance of science. (As a matter of fact, many scientists are better versed in the arts than those educated in the humanities usually are in science). But if we are to manage our environment in an intelligent way, the ordinary citizen needs to be able to understand enough to take part in the argument, to have a reasonably informed say in who does what and why. That is not to claim a referendum-style right to pre-empt or veto professional decision. Participation properly understood should not imply that. But it is as an instrument or public participation in science that the British Association can most usefully extend its activities.

Dual purpose Bank rate cut

The cut in Bank rate was inevitable. In the interests of resumed economic growth at home it should have been announced many months ago. But Bank rate has come down to 5 per cent now only because of Government concern lest the pound should float too high against other currencies. That is why the Bank of England announced the sweeping exchange control measures last week. A 5 per cent Bank rate places the United Kingdom broadly in line with interest rates in the leading international money centres. As such the new Bank rate is a further disincentive to the movement of "hot money" into London. Just how much hot money has poured into London in recent weeks can be imagined from the remarkable August gold and currency reserves figures announced by the Treasury yesterday. They show an increase in foreign reserves of no less than £390 millions—after repayment of £256 millions to the International Monetary Fund and another £5 millions in long term debt service payments. If funds were to continue coming to London on this scale after the new exchange controls and the lower Bank rate the authorities would be faced with a choice: either to permit the pound to be revalued to a level that would deal serious damage to British exporters or to add still further hundreds of millions to the reserves.

However, the control measures and the lower interest rates should enable the Bank of England

to hold the effective revaluation of the pound against the dollar to about 3 per cent without great difficulty. In the meantime the home economy gets an unexpected but welcome boost. The cut in Bank rate will mean that overdrafts will be immediately cheaper for both industry and private borrowers. This should come as a relief to those firms who have been getting dangerously indebted. The cut will also mean cheaper hire purchase and personal loans. This will be welcome to the motor and consumer durable industries who are anxious that the boom in sales following Mr Barber's mini-Budget does not peter out too quickly.

It is less certain that home buyers will benefit. The building societies have obstinately refused to bring their mortgage rates down in line with recent reductions in Bank rate. This time the first comment from the Building Societies Association is more hopeful. There really is no excuse for not reducing the home loan rate this time, since the building societies have already benefited from a lower composite tax rate this year as well as the cut in SET and corporation tax. The lower level of interest rates should also encourage local authorities to increase the level of their own mortgage schemes. In the past the consumer and the home buyer have too often been the victim of Bank rate increases which have followed on international monetary crises. This time they may profit.

The new Nosmo King

Mr Jack Showers, licensee of the New Inn at Appletreewick, in Yorkshire, has banned smoking in his hotel, which, apart from being a public-spirited act, is very brave of him. It is all very well and commendable for theatres to impose a smoking ban in the auditorium and for British Rail and London Transport to increase the number of non-smoking carriages while decreasing those in which people bent on self-destruction can sit in a warm, dead, fag and cough companionably at one another. It is equally all very well and commendable for hospitals in Southampton to consider forbidding smoking to all visitors except fathers-to-be, who may continue to pace the corridors like mobile bush fires, smoking themselves to an early death while awaiting their offspring's belated birth.

But it is something else for a licensee to declare a unilateral smoking ban in his pub. From his photograph Mr Showers looks to be a man of stern purpose, quite capable of carrying out his threat to hurl a bucket of water over anyone found taking a drag at a fag in a quiet corner of the saloon bar. The sad fact is, however, that his attitude is likely to lose him more custom than it gains. For the hopeless tobacco addict the New Inn is not

going to be a comfortable place to stay. Guests take unkindly to being doused with water, nor will they long be content to lean out of their bedroom windows blowing smoke into the night, or to puff it furiously up the chimney fearful lest mine host should arrive with his bucket.

Mr Showers may well sing along with Ben Jonson when he says, "Ods me, I marvel what pleasure or felicity they have in taking their roguish tobacco." Unhappily, the average habitué of inns and pubs is, at best, more in sympathy with Charles Lamb ("For thy sake, Tobacco, I would do anything but die"), and at worst, is prepared to abandon almost everything else for the ephemeral joy of a quick puff and a splutter, consoling himself with Kipling's dictum: "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." Smokers, in fact, tend to resent any interference with their habits, and at the slightest criticism are likely to wheeze with the full power of their congested lungs that they are being victimised and should be allowed to find their own way to perdition like everyone else.

This being so and human nature being, alas, the fickle thing it is, Mr Showers will probably discover that most smokers will applaud him for his courage and take care to avoid his inn. The pioneer was ever doomed to tread a lonely path.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NACHYNLETH: Watching birds from a hide you learn things you could never detect at a distance. Take the greenshank. I had always supposed that greenshanks, like similar waders, feed by rapid side to side stabblings into the mud for worms. No doubt they often do. But from a hide you see they also have a quite different method of feeding. They race full tilt across the mud with their beaks open, the lower mandible cutting a furrow and taking in what must be a mixture of mud and the small life it contains. The skimmer, a tern-like bird of Africa, feeds something like this except that it flies over lakes and ploughs its mandible through water instead of mud. Another bird I have learnt something about from the hide is the linnet. This little finch feeds on the saltings all summer, and I have always supposed its chief food to be the seeds of thrift and grasses. But from the hide we can see that at the moment our linnets are eating mainly the seeds of the vastly abundant sea plantain. I suppose I ought to have guessed this to be so. But what I would never have discovered except from a hide at a few feet range is how extremely methodical a feeding linnet is. Very carefully he picks up one seed at a time and may take over half an hour to remove the seeds of just one spike of plantain. **WILLIAM CONDRIE.**

By the law of averages

One in six of us sooner or later, will suffer from Deafness

Until we do, we have no conception of the terrible isolation from human contact that this entails.

The RNID exists, as it has done for 60 years, to help and advise sufferers in every possible way—Welfare Departments, Technical Laboratories, Residential Homes, Publications, a School and a Training Centre for deaf boys.

But we depend entirely on donations, covenants and bequests for the continuation and development of our work.

The Royal National Institute for the Deaf
(Patrons: Duke of Edinburgh, R.G.)

105 Gower St., London, WC1E 6AH. 01-367 3032.
1911—Sixty Years of Service to the Deaf—1971



Part of Superintendent Richardson's funeral cortege—Guardian, August 27.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Justice and the police

Sir,—In all the letters published recently concerning crime and punishment following the shooting of the Blackpool Superintendent, your correspondents seem unanimous in the view that all policemen favour the introduction of capital punishment. I agree that the majority do, but I and a number of other colleagues are against this extremely final measure. My own views changed after becoming a policeman, when I realised that not even over-rated British justice is infallible.

With regard to the deterrent concept, this has been argued sufficiently in the past and on objective examination has proved to be unsound. Unfortunately this word deterrent, especially among working people, is synonymous with retribution, and as the police service consists mainly of people from a working class background this may explain away a lot of the emotional statements made after any police killing. I disagree with the majority of these statements, and even more with that section of the community that always seems to gain maximum press coverage at the killing of one of my colleagues whereas the killing of a bank clerk or any other person doesn't seem to hold the same attraction.

A Police Officer.
Name and address supplied.

Sir,—As the son of a police officer I have taken a more than academic interest in the reactions of press and public to the murder of Superintendent Richardson, and have been appalled by some of the cynical and tendentious letters published during the past week. We have had everything from the "first catch your rabbit" with to this morning's emotive and sometimes spiteful innuendo about the funeral, police revenge motives, "clerical misjudgment," the whole business seems to have lost any balance of reason. But that is poor excuse for Sir Brownjohn (Letter, September 1) to imply that the funeral should have been postponed until penal controversy has abated for a while, or that it should have taken

place quietly elsewhere. Both courses would clearly have been unthinkable, and Mr Brownjohn has failed to understand the reaction of the police to performance at the funeral. Police do not wear on demand like stage actors, and if they have ever been among policemen at such a time they ought to know that their response will have been deeply personal. A colleague and a friend, and it is no surprise that at such a time ordinary people should care about and respond to a relationship between a man and his community which many will have appreciated only at its ending? One hopes not.

Mr Archbold (Letter, September 1) has overreacted so far as to be unable to concede either that the average policeman's attitude to punishment may be mature enough to go beyond simple sanctions, or that some demands for the return of capital punishment may stem from motives more creative than revenge or spite. Surely it is time that we moved away from this Keystone Cops picture of the police and grant that they are capable of an understanding and integrity which allows them to see the rôle of both punishment and the police in a realistic perspective. It is equally clear that many of those now calling for the return of hanging are similarly guilty of overreaction, and that the best policy probably lies somewhere between the two extremes. Hanging is not a creative response to either the unpunished "family" murder or the work of the mentally ill. At the same time there can

be little doubt that those criminals are now carrying weapons more frequently than before, and that they are prepared to use them.

I hold no brief for the indiscriminate reintroduction of hanging, for there are so many cases in which the "criminal" needs our understanding and compassion rather than revenge. Martin Luther King was more than witty when he commented that: "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth just leaves everyone blind." Yet I do believe that if society is to take a positive stand against the use of violence and at the same time give the policeman the support he needs and deserves then those who carry weapons for the furtherance of crime or who are prepared to use them in order to avoid arrest must do so in the full knowledge that the sanctions will be extreme when they are caught.—Yours faithfully, R. G. Farmer, Housemaster.

Winterstone,
Taunton School,
Taunton, Somerset.

Sir,—Can Mr David Brooke (Guardian, August 30) really be as naïve as his letter would suggest?

Of course senior police officers have opinions about the penal system, well informed opinions in certain aspects of the subject, and we should be grateful that they give us the benefit of their experience. This is not to assume however, that the solutions to penal problems which they postulate are more valid than those of sociologists, statisticians, prison officers, judges or anyone else who has particular knowledge of any facet of the problem.

Mr Brooke seems to suggest that first hand experience of violence plus personal integrity are the sole ingredients necessary to produce the reasoned, objective and compassionate solution which we are all seeking. The answers will not be produced that way and it is immature of Mr Brooke to imply of his "necessary reforms" that we "know it makes sense." We don't know the answers yet and until we have the courage to reject the lynx mob philosophy, we never will.—Yours sincerely,

Kathleen Wadlow,
74 Church Road,
Worcester Park,
Surrey.

Pound of porn

Sir,—I was interested in your two letters (Guardian, August 29) about Lord Longford's efforts, because up till two weeks ago I might have agreed with them. Since then I am surprised by the sheer bitterness shown in this leading article.

They have there a traffic-free shopping street which used to be a wonderful place to stroll and shop or to sit and watch. No longer. It is choked with a throng of gaping tourists and on every side were posters, drawings, blown-up photographs and snouts. It made sleek Schön look like Peter Pan's garden.

My Danish friends told me that one just does not go there now, but that the porn establishments make so much money that they just buy up leases as they come on the market.

Freedom? Rubbish. It's dead commercial, boy. Of course they want it here: they can't bear to see all that lovely dirty money going to Copenhagen.—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) D. M. Barrell,
Coombs Lane,
Trinkey Lane,
Stoney Middleton.

Sir,—Your correspondent's last then at Lord Longford's "self-appointed" rôle is fairly comic, and very revealing. Don't they think pornographers (and letter-writers) are self-appointed? Do they feel that no one should act, or form a judgment, or read a newspaper, or be commercialised and falsified sex, without a licence? What kind of new authoritarianism is this?—Yours sincerely,

J. E. Stewart,
Cambridge.

Bangla Desh (1) an enclosure

Sir,—Enclosed are the ashes of your leading article of August 30, concerning the crisis in East Pakistan. As a social democrat, and a regular reader of your newspaper I am surprised by the sheer bitterness shown in this leading article. It is painful to see a newspaper, known for its liberalism and reasonableness, indulge in such open hostility against a country determined to withstand outside pressures. Even people like myself, who have been openly opposed to military rule in Pakistan (and who are not Punjabis!), find it impossible to bear your

partiality any longer.

My friends are advising me to

Bangla Desh (2) Sir Alec's visit

Sir,—Your forthright leader, "Washington and Bangla Desh" (Guardian, August 30), has proved again if any proof was needed that the Guardian is indeed the conscience-keeper of all decent people everywhere. Your suggestion that Sir Alec Douglas-Home should visit the White House and have "some cogent argument" with President Nixon is most timely and welcome.

If "special relationship" has any meaning Sir Alec should be able to tell Mr Nixon some home truths without mincing words. Is it not obligatory for a friend to be candid with his friend when he is rushing into danger or willfully damaging his own reputation?

Sir Alec's visit might help to avert a disastrous war between India and Pakistan if

start a campaign against the Guardian, but I disagree because, apart from being grateful to my once-favourite newspaper, I am convinced the campaign would be as ineffective as the clamour for economic sanctions against Pakistan.

Instead, I have decided to protest alone, and sincerely by sending you back your leading article and pledging never to read the Guardian again. All the same, you have my very best wishes and I hope the Guardian continues to prosper.

All Ayub,
15 Egerton Road,
Fallowfield,
Manchester 14.

he were to succeed in persuading the President to stop the supply of arms to Yahya Khan. P. should also give very high priority in his talks to the safety of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the Awami League. If Mr Nixon has "high regard" for Yahya Khan, he should be able to save the Sheikh's life.

May I also suggest that it is high time the Commonwealth countries raised their voice against the genocide of the Bangla Desh people. It is of no credit to the Commonwealth if one of its members is allowed to trample on democracy while being condemned by its fellow members.—Yours

D. V. Tahamkhar,
London editor,
Deccan Herald,
Bangalore.

Free milk: what happens now?

Sir,—I ran my local education department this morning to inquire what arrangements had been made for children over seven to receive milk in primary schools next term. The reply was short. There will be no milk available, even for payment.

I am now ashamed that

apathy and inactivity has brought us to one week before the beginning of term with nothing organised, not even a protest. I wrote to my MP (Conservative) shortly after Mrs Thatcher's astounding statement about the discontinuation of free school milk for children over seven and his frivolous reply discouraged me from further activity. What can I do to get something moving? Have any other districts managed to make arrangements for milk to be available for children who want it?

My daughters, aged 7 and 8.

like many other children are not great milk drinkers, but since they have been at school I have known that at least they drank one third of a pint of milk a day. They also hardly drink at breakfast. There are no water on their dinner tables at school (but they may have a drink if they ask and there are only two drinking fountains for at least 180 children).

Most of the classrooms in the school are of the pre-fabricated type heated by individual stoves which produce a very hot, stuffy atmosphere. Now, to produce money for new schools (or so we are told) my children and thousands all over the country are to be deprived of valuable nourishment and are to be expected to go from 7.30 or 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. without a proper drink. I wonder how often the Minister does?—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) Giovanna Clements,
Lake House,
Harrietham,
Maldstone, Kent.

Seeing red

Sir,—It was articles such as Penelope Mortimer's "Thank you for having us but..." that created the inappropriate attitudes with which I entered the USSR as a tourist.

I went believing in the ignorance of the citizens. But, as a tourist with a tent, it was necessary to buy from the same shops, sleep under the same canvas, and cook at the same stoves as the "natives" whom I found knowledgeable and very much interested in our society, and anxious to swap experiences, recipes and chat.

Admittedly I only spoke to about 50 ordinary citizens and therefore do not claim that my experiences are typical. But in my trouble-plagued holiday, in which I received over 200 miles of free fags, help when I took restricted routes, entry to camp sites after they were closed, and guidance from various officials, be they police or bureaucrats, I only once came across the blank refusal of the type which is referred to in the article.

David A. Lane, Kent.

Mr Wilson and his colleagues on the Opposition front benches have been very slow to take up the cudgels against the Heath Administration, which has so far revealed a callous disregard for the mounting unemployment toll.

Shadow of the dole

KEITH HARPER on the rising unemployment figures and the Labour Party's plans to tackle the Government's calm

WHILE Mr Wilson has been pottering around the Seelies for a past few weeks pausing only for a moment to give an interview to the press, Britain's unemployment situation continues to run its disaster course. Two weighty reports this week from the National Institute Economic and Social Research, one from the Engineering Employers Federation, make gloomy forecasts about employment prospects for the rest of the year and into 1972.

Both reports hint at more work on the dole by the end of the year, and the EEF comes out with the gloomy calculation that unemployment engineering could rise by another 85,000 by December, an increase almost double the present figure. This were to be the case the number of unemployed would easily top a million within three months.

With so much ammunition to against the Government, Mr Wilson and his colleagues on the Opposition front benches have been very slow to take the cudgels against the Heath Administration, which has so far revealed a callous disregard for the mounting unemployment toll. Labour leaders should have been using every opportunity to hit at the Government for its lack of concern at the appalling increase in the unemployment position since it came to power 16 months ago.

Granted that Labour did not inherit a particularly healthy legacy, the day before Harold Wilson was hustled out of Downing Street, the figure had reached 650,000. Today, however, it has soared to just over a million. And all Mr Heath's blarney in the Commons is that the figure has been swelled by the extraordinary number of mature students looking for jobs in the vacation.

For some strange reason which the Government can answer, the Department of Employment has started separate figures for the number of mature students looking for work in the summer. Even so, the Government admits that the sight of 28-year-olds joining the dole queue is a new phenomenon, so why the obvious smoke screen at this time when total of "summer out-of-works" is its highest level since 1940?

No Opposition spokesman serious enough to attack the Heath administration on unemployment last June. Callaghan had a go but they were comments of a man who does not see the problem in his belly as the Labour should. When last month's extraordinary figures were published, 904,000 and no sign of an abatement you would have thought Labour would have been well prepared for it. But it was not. Nobody was about to prod into action Transport House eventually managed to produce a Wedgwood Benn. Though obviously up the US debate to give himself up in the Labour Party, Mr Benn, at least, has been available and active.

For the rest, the party has been dragging along in the gutter on an issue in which it should constantly attack the Government. Mr Heath, the party's chairman, has scant reference to the problem of rising prices and unemployment in television broadcasts the other night was more concerned with "The Wedgwood Cause" type of approach, or may or may not bring in more to party's coffers. An all-out assault on unemployment would at least call question the Government's credibility.

The mandarins of Transport House call for caution with the comment they are preparing a campaign against unemployment which will really make a difference. Mr Heath's reference, and you must overlook the fact that our blood brothers at TUC have even drawn up their plans for regional demonstrations in the autumn against this scourge of our society. Fine words, indeed, started long ago. Quite rightly, Heath does not bother to dwell on the question in any of his public appearances. Quite wrongly, nobody in Labour Party seems interested enough to take Mr Heath apart ignoring the issue.

The cynic, applying a soft pedal on unemployment benefits, social security, and al, nobody these days lives at starvation level, they say. no longer a political issue like it in the 30s. Then what about the Government's situation at U.C.S., where weight of Scottish public opinion union opposition to change its about throwing 6,500 workers on the dole queue. Come the winter, between two to three million people will be directly affected by unemployment. The Government may have Labour on-assault policy has reduced not the slightest blush of on the Government's face.

Demonstration by employees on City

HERE

Seven deadly swings

Harold Jackson reports on the prospects for Europe's multi-role combat aircraft

IT LOOKS AS IF THE NATO multi-role combat aircraft is going to be a very big thing. The British, German, and Italian governments are at the point of producing seven prototypes. The first of them is due to leave the ground in the early 1970s. After that, the three will have to wait and see.

The one point that can be made straight away is that it is not a simple matter to build the aircraft. It is a complex task, and it is not clear that the three governments are getting on well. The British are getting on well, but the Germans and Italians are not. The British are getting on well, but the Germans and Italians are not.

The reason for the plane's complexity is simple. It is a multi-role aircraft, and it has to be able to do a lot of things. It has to be able to fly at high speeds, it has to be able to carry a lot of weapons, and it has to be able to operate in a variety of environments. It is a very complex aircraft, and it is not clear that the three governments are getting on well.

Mr. Wilson, who is the head of the British team, is a very experienced aircraft designer. He has been involved in the design of many aircraft, and he is a very good man. He is a very experienced aircraft designer, and he has been involved in the design of many aircraft. He is a very good man, and he is a very experienced aircraft designer.

All these bills will be shunted around Europe so that the government can get on with the job. The government is a very good man, and he is a very experienced aircraft designer. He is a very good man, and he is a very experienced aircraft designer. He is a very good man, and he is a very experienced aircraft designer.

Even today, the government is a very good man, and he is a very experienced aircraft designer. He is a very good man, and he is a very experienced aircraft designer. He is a very good man, and he is a very experienced aircraft designer. He is a very good man, and he is a very experienced aircraft designer.

There is also the question of the political price that has to be paid for the aircraft. It is a very complex task, and it is not clear that the three governments are getting on well. The British are getting on well, but the Germans and Italians are not. The British are getting on well, but the Germans and Italians are not.

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THE creation of a new town is a difficult enough task, but at the moment the development corporations are finding their role very tough indeed. Corby has been faced with the rejection of a much-cast industrial development certificate for a West German firm and a French firm. The corporations are now looking for a new firm to take over the development of the town. The corporations are now looking for a new firm to take over the development of the town.

There is a distinct possibility that some ambitious house building programme may eventually have to be run at a slower pace. The Greater London Council has already been embarrassed by an excess of 1,000 empty homes in East Anglia. County Hall is now looking for a new firm to take over the development of the town. The corporations are now looking for a new firm to take over the development of the town.

New towns are generally gloomy, although officials are not prepared to commit themselves for fear that any admission of real concern might be construed as a sign of weakness. It is worth remembering that just how keen the competition is. Scotland alone has to nurture Irvine, Glenrothes, East Kilbride, Cumbernauld, and Livingston. It is not so much a matter of the general manager of Irvine being a manager of Irvine in America and found an electronics firm which looked hopeful, only to find the prospective quarry firm was a dud. The general manager of Irvine was a manager of Irvine in America and found an electronics firm which looked hopeful, only to find the prospective quarry firm was a dud.

In England and Wales the list of new town ventures is longer still—Aycliffe, Corby, Cwmbran, Milton Keynes, New Town, Northampton, Peterborough, Peterlee, Redditch, Runcorn, Skelmersdale, and so on. The list of new town ventures is longer still—Aycliffe, Corby, Cwmbran, Milton Keynes, New Town, Northampton, Peterborough, Peterlee, Redditch, Runcorn, Skelmersdale, and so on. The list of new town ventures is longer still—Aycliffe, Corby, Cwmbran, Milton Keynes, New Town, Northampton, Peterborough, Peterlee, Redditch, Runcorn, Skelmersdale, and so on.

Disillusioned observer remarked, "But all these blokes wanted to do was go out and have a bit of a walk along the waterfront before the conference started." If the delegates were aware of the deflation they had caused, they would almost certainly have been delighted. The television image of their profession is, as one man put it, "something we have been trying to kill for a long, long time. It has a lot to do with the awful reputation some detectives have in the public mind as 'snoopers' and with many of the problems we are facing."

Perhaps the biggest problem—and one that the convention is devoting most of its time to debating—is the future of the profession in the face of the invasion of privacy, end industrial and commercial espionage. Mr. Peter Heim, the association's spokesman, said the private investigator with a practice in the Leatherhead area, said the public "will probably be surprised to hear that we are not a very tight control by the Government over all investigators in Britain." The association, which is now incorporated by guarantee, was formed in an attempt to regularise the profession and impose ethical and behavioural standards on its members.

The nation's legal system has three legs—or three barrels, Mr. Heim said. "One is the Law Society, the second is the police, and the third is the private investigator. The first two bodies examine every applicant very carefully indeed before putting it in the barrel, and yet a few bad ones manage to get in. The third is no system of quality-control at all over what goes into the third barrel." The association now has about 600 members from every part of the country.

But, as Mr. Heim pointed out, there is no accurate count of the total number of private detectives. "At the moment anyone can go out and bang up a sign, call himself a private detective and start operating. We believe it is now essential that—for the protection of the public and the profession—the profession comes under the control of the Home Office."

Applicants are only accepted by the association after they have passed a rigorous series of examinations in civil and criminal law. "And then we have to be satisfied that they will maintain the highest standards of ethics. No industrial espionage, no attempts to breach the privacy of a citizen, nothing that is even on the fringes of the wrong side of the law, let alone beyond it."



Keeping up with the population: will jobs match houses?

Slow down towns

The new towns are running into trouble. JUDY HILLMAN reports

over the next 10 to 15 years. It is a phenomenal task by any standards, and this roll-call excludes the older new towns, such as Harlow, and the mass of planned expansions.

Wyndham Thomas, general manager of Peterborough, issued a fair enough warning last summer at an international conference. "Take the task of attracting families and firms to your new town or new city," he said. "This is a large enough challenge for new towns in the North of England and Scotland which are close to the conurbations from which most of their families will come, where generous Government financial aid is on offer to every new firm, and where industrial development certificates are there for the asking. In spite of these advantages it is still a constant hazard whether they will get the jobs and the people at the right time to fill the 1,500 or so houses which will be completed each year."

It is a far greater hazard for a new town in the South, with no grants or allowances on offer to new firms, in cut-throat competition with the development areas, and with 30 other new and expanding towns in the South all chasing every foot of new business. Every IDC having to be striven for mightily against the overriding claims of the development areas and the intermediate areas. And build on to that the special circumstances of Milton Keynes, Northampton and Peterborough: 50, 60 and 80 miles from London and instructed to achieve building programmes of 2,500 to 3,000 houses a year, which means attracting 8,000 to 10,000 people a year, and as the fundamental sine qua non, 3,500 to 4,000 new jobs a year.

The situation is now more difficult than when he spoke. Peterborough then looked forward to an extra 1,000 or so jobs from the growth of local industry alone. Now local employment has contracted, the prospect of expansion has vanished and there are local firms rather than newcomers looking for any jobs that materialise.

At the moment, this has not affected the corporation's building programme, with more than 1,200 homes now under construction. For one thing, they have promised to help the local council with its present housing problems. However, future phasing could need reconsideration should the economic climate remain unpleasant and firms show continued reluctance to move in.

At the moment, there are about 1,600 homes under construction and once again the planned rate of expansion could have to be slowed down unless the economy cheers up, though this might be offset by private building on land sold to builders by the corporation. And Northampton has sensibly decided not to place restrictions on just who is allowed to buy a new town sponsored house.

Milton Keynes (population target 250,000 compared with 50,000 now) is feeling slightly happier having just persuaded the Government to allow Kodak to build 300,000 square feet of factory space because of the firm's need for easy communications with its works at Harrow. And a further coup is expected shortly. However, as a possibly jealous new town observer says, the much vaunted new city is going to need much more than this if its population targets are going to be achieved.

Telford, which has not landed any really sizeable firm for some time, has already reviewed its housing programme. Warrington has only just had a public inquiry into its first industrial site but it may be significant that its first housing scheme for 250 homes for which approval has just been received is not going out to tender until next February. There was also approval for 500 homes to be built for sale but this transfers the capital investment and risk to the private market.

The South-east and Midlands new towns know it is just not worth their while even trying for IDCs for foreign firms who are directed to those in development areas. But some of the latter are beginning to feel the need for much better research into the potential employment market, both at home or abroad, so that they concentrate their selling effort to best effect.

This might show that the future jobs situation may be worse than it seems even now. One new town top executive at least believes that automation is at last affecting employment and this trend is being masked by the economic gloom. In this case national productivity might rise but instead of the shorter working week there might be more people without jobs. The new towns are being built to cope with a rising population but he believes there may quite simply not be enough jobs to go round. If this is true, the old ones may suffer from accelerated decay.

Jonathan Steele reports from East Berlin, Thursday, on mobility of labour

The pick and sickle brigade

THE WAITRESS in the open-air café on Unter den Linden took some time to understand my companion's order. She was Hungarian. Nothing remarkable in that, perhaps, except that the phenomenon of immigrant workers is becoming one of the more interesting undiscussed facets of East Germany's growing prosperity, and her continuing shortage of labour.

The mass media almost never mention the subject. Although ideologically there is nothing wrong with the idea of mobility of labour in an economic community that claims to be Socialist, people are still reluctant to admit that some countries like Poland, for example, which sends most workers to East Germany, have a labour surplus. The old Stalinist notion that each country should be self-sufficient dies hard, and for Poland to concede to under-employment needs some mental adjustment. The trouble too is that the immigrant workers are not genuinely mobile. They come as contract workers in pre-arranged batches.

It first started some six or seven years ago when Polish building gangs were brought in to help with the construction of the oil and natural gas pipelines from Poland. They have also worked on railway line construction. They lived in special work camps or travelling caravans, and had little contact with the local population. Yugoslav workers have also been brought in on a similar basis to build the new international skiing hotel in Oberhof.

Besides these workers some 20,000 Poles cross over daily from Poland into the industrial belt in East Germany on the west bank of the river Oder. The textile factories of Wilhelm-Pieck Stadt are full of Polish women. The arrangement is logical enough since the East German side of the border is more industrialised than its Polish counterpart.

East Germany is a notoriously labour-hungry country. Its huge loss of skilled young people to the West before the Wall was built has badly affected the age structure of the population. Barely half the population is of working age. There are proportionately too many old people and children, and for years, both before the Wall and since, the population has been declining. Foreign labour is the only way of meeting the demands of a rapidly developing economy.

Fortunately Poland has a surplus. Hungary, however, does not, and the main source of tension over East Germany's immigrant workers comes from Hungary. Apart from the daily Polish influx, and the contract workers, the third category of immigrants are the so-called trainees. As part of an international scheme for mutual help within Comecon East Europe's economic organisation, the German Democratic Republic takes some 10,000 Hungarians annually to work or be trained in advanced industries. There are several hundred in electronics factories in Halle for example.

Although the scheme is worked out between the two Governments the Hungarians feel some resentment that their own labour-hungry economy is being deprived of precious workers. Finally, back to that Hungarian waitress. She comes in on another international scheme, apparently for training, which allows for short-term exchanges of cooks and waiters within most of the Eastern European area.

With all these immigrant workers, who perhaps number up to 100,000 in the GDR, by now the greatest possible care is taken to see that no discrimination takes place. Exactly the same wages are paid to foreign as to German workers and where there do have to come to work for local housing, as the "trainees" do, attention is paid that they do not get either conspicuously worse or better conditions than the locals.

The trade unions in Berlin have made arrangements for the men to live in new apartment blocks in the city. But since Berliners themselves have to wait up to seven years for a flat in a new block, the seeds of resentment are bound to be there. The interesting question is how the problem will develop as the Eastern European economies grow. If they are to follow the trends of industrialisation in other parts of the world, the next big expansion is bound to come in the service sector as consumers start to demand better transport facilities, greater availability of television repairs, more petrol pump attendants and the like. People are also going to become more choosy about doing the dirtiest and most menial work in industry.

Is an advanced country like the GDR going to import semiskilled or unskilled workers from Bulgaria or Rumania or even parts of the Soviet Union? Will the so-called socialist economies have their equivalent to West Indians in Britain, Algerians in France, Yugoslavs and Turks in Western Germany?

The trade union official to whom I put the question shrugged. "The service sector would expand, but thanks to local people. The training and use of immigrant workers in the GDR was an example of genuine socialist mutual help." But it was clear he hoped it would be as temporary as possible.

Private eyes and public standards

THE delegates pouring into a Brighton hotel yesterday hardly looked the part. The signs decorating the doors and lobbies proclaimed the first annual conference of the Association of British Investigators and for days younger members of the hotel staff had been all squiver at the imminent arrival of 600 Callans.

But the men who came could as well have been members of the bankers' institute. No dark glasses, only a few sports cars (and they were painted in sober colours), no slight bulges beneath arm-pits. "It is a bit disappointing," a hotel telephoneist remarked. "The private detectives on television are much more sort of more real than the men who turned up today."

"They were going to have all the bars ready," another disillusioned observer remarked. "But all these blokes wanted to do was go out and have a bit of a walk along the waterfront before the conference started." If the delegates were aware of the deflation they had caused, they would almost certainly have been delighted. The television image of their profession is, as one man put it, "something we have been trying to kill for a long, long time. It has a lot to do with the awful reputation some detectives have in the public mind as 'snoopers' and with many of the problems we are facing."

Perhaps the biggest problem—and one that the convention is devoting most of its time to debating—is the future of the profession in the face of the invasion of privacy, end industrial and commercial espionage. Mr. Peter Heim, the association's spokesman, said the private investigator with a practice in the Leatherhead area, said the public "will probably be surprised to hear that we are not a very tight control by the Government over all investigators in Britain." The association, which is now incorporated by guarantee, was formed in an attempt to regularise the profession and impose ethical and behavioural standards on its members.

The nation's legal system has three legs—or three barrels, Mr. Heim said. "One is the Law Society, the second is the police, and the third is the private investigator. The first two bodies examine every applicant very carefully indeed before putting it in the barrel, and yet a few bad ones manage to get in. The third is no system of quality-control at all over what goes into the third barrel." The association now has about 600 members from every part of the country.

But, as Mr. Heim pointed out, there is no accurate count of the total number of private detectives. "At the moment anyone can go out and bang up a sign, call himself a private detective and start operating. We believe it is now essential that—for the protection of the public and the profession—the profession comes under the control of the Home Office."

Applicants are only accepted by the association after they have passed a rigorous series of examinations in civil and criminal law. "And then we have to be satisfied that they will maintain the highest standards of ethics. No industrial espionage, no attempts to breach the privacy of a citizen, nothing that is even on the fringes of the wrong side of the law, let alone beyond it."

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MISCELLANY

Sound of the strings

STRAINS of a bashing, conga, from Salzburg, the leader of the European Socialist parties are meeting there today. The one item on the agenda is—officially—the state of integration of Europe. Unofficially, it is a going-over for Willy Brandt.

This is the first time that Brandt has met his European Socialist colleagues face to face since Labour's national executive came out against Common Market entry on Tony Benn's motion. The decision was followed by a bitter round of statements from Socialists of the Six (and some Socialist outsiders as well). Wilson will have to hear it all again, coupled with some urgent plans that he should recent before the Labour Party conference. Not a hope.

Willy Brandt was so keen to get at him that he flew to Salzburg for a dinner-time chat with Wilson last night (Brandt may have to leave Helmut Schmidt to carry the flag today). Wilson may draw some anti-EEC comfort, though, from Sweden's Olof Palme, and Ireland's Conor Cruise O'Brien. The early signs are that he will be attempting to soothe European tempers with a frank and fearless—but wide-ranging statement of European aspirations. A non-stopping tour d'horizon, it might be called.



BRANDT: flying to Wilson

he himself made of his early work. He defends himself with one of the most sharply barbed tongues in the business. It all comes tumbling out in his autobiography, which has just been published in Britain by Peter Owen. He is bitterly contemptuous of those who praise his "metaphysical" and much sought-after early work (even the known forgeries fetch up to £50,000 over his later "classical" paintings. Many critics still believe he never recovered from having the sexual symbolism of his surrealist work pointed out to him by André Breton, in the early twenties.

And he is virulently anti-intellectual, given to sweeping judgments. "Amidst it is a painting 'full of talent'. All his criticism of modern painting," he says of himself, "could be reduced to a single word—'shit'." James Joyce and Valéry are highbrow bores, he says, and intellectuals "are destined never to understand anything about anything."

Regaled

MUSICAL CHAIRS again, at the "Spectator". This time it is Maurice Cowling who has been editing the literary pages from Peterhouse for the past year, who is resigning in a huff. Cowling took exception to the article a fortnight ago by Tony Palmer speculating about Prince Anne's sex life. Cowling said he resigned because the "Spectator" refused to print a critical letter from him and failed to express regret for the article. What seems to have happened is that the article was printed while George Gale, the editor, was on holiday and without his knowledge—though there is nothing sinister in that. When he returned his friends were mildly surprised that he made no particular comment about the article or the fuss it caused. But when a notably sharp letter from Cowling arrived, Gale decided he could stand on his dignity as well as anyone. Ironically, in his absence the man responsible was Michael Wynn Jones, the associate editor. He's leaving the "Spectator" soon, anyway.

Toe the line

STRICTLY in accordance with the great principle of Chairman Mao—"promote physical culture and build up the people"—a new set of physical jerks has been introduced throughout China. Broadcast from the beginning of this month, with a musical accompaniment by the Central Philharmonic Society.

Even more astonishing than the five-minute set of exercises itself is the dialectic which lay behind it. Comrades who prepared the exercises seriously studied the Chairman's brilliant works such as "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art", and, while they

were about it, launched a revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Makes the BBC's early morning bright and beautiful brigade sound quite reactionary.

Horrorscope

POLITICAL leaders take note. If you want plan ahead, try consulting Old Moore's Almanack. President Marcos of the Philippines could have saved himself the trouble of suspending babies corpus last month if he had read Old Moore's predictions. For August, the Old Sage promised "Reports from the Philippines suggest a rising of the Communists, minor civil war likely." And in case Marcos is thinking of relaxing, let him heed September's warning: "There is likely to be a sudden spate of piracy off the Philippines."

Naturally

OF ALL the presidents of the various sections of the British Association, only John Maddox—editor of "Nature"—failed to have his speech at Swansea neatly reproduced for benefit of press and posterity. Maddox, president of the general section, spoke from brief note headings, jotted on the back of the text of the speech which was going to be made in answer to him.

Thus the spectacle of Maddox rebutting the usual scientific doomsday theory with light and hope, and more or less making it up as he went along. Then Helen Rose, a co-founder of the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science, coming to the attack with carefully prepared gloom. Then a bevy of less than happy journalists trying to reach a compromise between the shorthand and Maddox's grammar, and muttering dark thoughts about scientific method.

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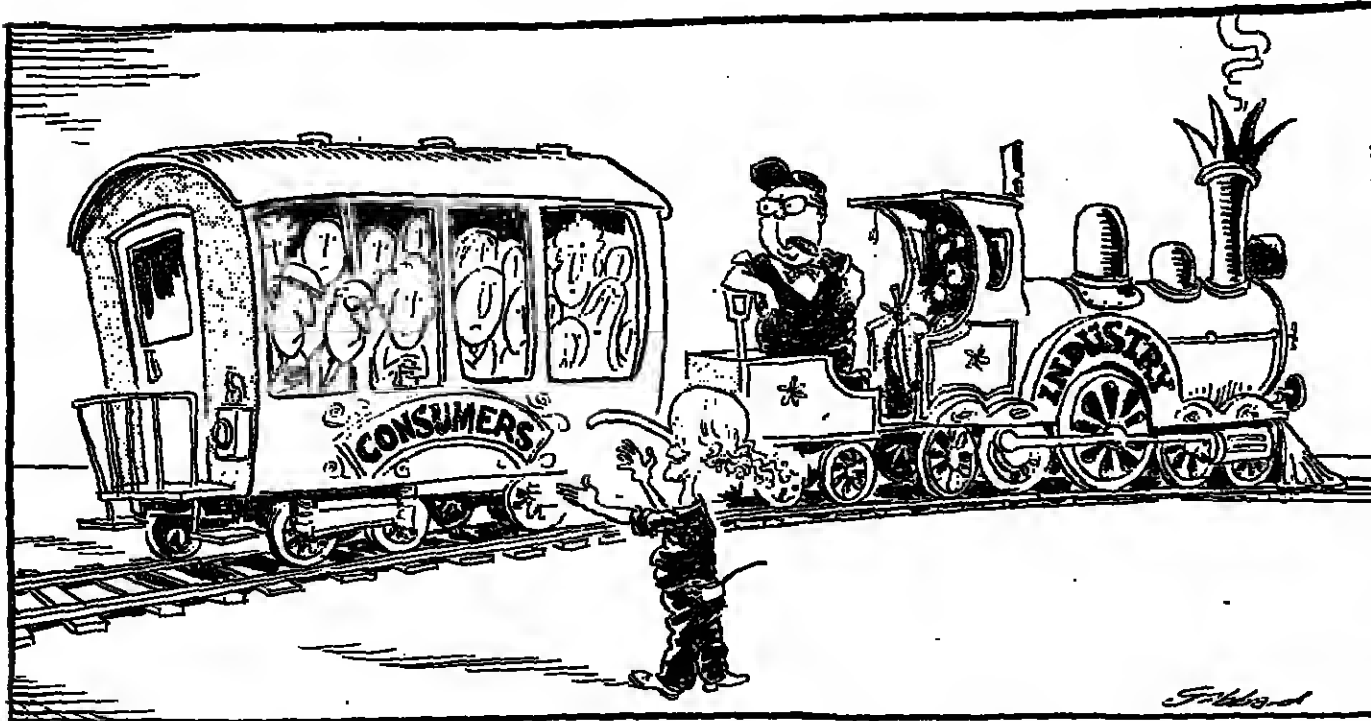
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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



'Come along folks—we need all those silly old pound notes to keep the fire going!'

Securities curb by Japan

Japan's Finance Ministry has sent a circular to leading Japanese securities companies asking their cooperation in preventing foreigners from using special Japanese bank accounts designed to aid securities transactions to speculate on a yen revaluation, an official at Nomura Securities Co. said yesterday.

Some local press reports said the Ministry requested the securities companies to curb foreign transactions in Japanese shares to a certain level, but the Nomura official denied that.

He said the Ministry is concerned because some foreigners appear to be forwarding funds to Tokyo, allegedly to buy stock, but putting in bids for shares at unrealistically low prices.

The funds they forward are immediately converted into yen upon arrival, and thus would gain in value if they remain in a bank account when the yen is revalued.

Such accounts are one form of free yen deposits, the overall total of which the Ministry temporarily froze in an action announced on Wednesday.

The Nomura official said the securities companies have been asked to see that funds brought into Japan to purchase securities are used for that purpose within a reasonably short time.

US wages curb for a decade?

United States officials planning for the period beyond the present 90-day freeze on wages and prices fear that the economy has become so inflation-prone that some form of Government restraints will be necessary for an extended period.

The period after the 90-day freeze, the so-called Phase 2, could result in an end to all US Government controls, but as aides study the causes of inflation more closely they find it probable that some kind of wage-price restraints will be in force at some time in the next 10 years.

Even 10 years may not see an end to intense intervention. "We are not designing a programme for permanent control of the economy," one strategist said, but the word "permanent" is his escape clause. He adds: "I don't know how much shorter than infinity the period of restraint will have to be."

Underlying the Administration's planning are three different lines of reasoning. First, big companies and big unions have become so strong that they are not affected significantly by classic tax, spending, and monetary policies orientated to a "free market" that no longer exists.

Secondly, no such "structural" change has taken place. It is just that the Government has not tried hard enough to combat inflation by slowing the economy.

Thirdly, although there is probably some truth in both ideas, the important fact is that President will ever again risk a recession severe enough and unemployment high enough to quell inflation.

This last argument appears to have found favour with more Nixon aides. "Presidents do not really get very theoretical about such things," says one aide, who detected no weighty philosophising by Mr Nixon during the weekend of decision-making last month.

Instead, insiders say, Mr Nixon simply decided that before November 1972 he needed much speedier progress against economic problems and pragmatically adopted the most promising approaches.

Hambro Life call for legal reform

Equal treatment for all life assurance companies, a bigger role for the actuary, and tighter solvency requirements are among the recommendations put forward by Hambro Life Assurance in its evidence to the Scott committee on unit linked life assurance.

The managing director of Hambro Life is Mr Mark Weinberg, founder of Abbey Life (which he quit late last year), and hence one of the recognised experts on property bonds.

In its evidence Hambro Life says that the time is ripe for an overall look at the law governing life assurance, but that traditional and unit linked life assurance should be treated alike.

"Some of the most widely sold unit linked policies provide even higher life assurance protection than even traditional with profits whole life policies, while many traditional endowment policies are primarily investment plans," Hambro Life remarks.

Hambro Life also recommends rules for the disclosure of dealings with associates but opposes the Establishment within the Department of Trade and Industry of "a complex department to supervise in detail the life assurance industry."

On the other hand Hambro Life believes that the powers of the DTI should be strengthened and hopes that the report of the Scott committee will stimulate the formation of an association (even within the life officers' association or in cooperation with it) to formulate standards and encourage their adoption by life companies.

The auction of A. and S. Henry, the Manchester mail order company, continued last night with a counter-bid from United Drapery Stores, which tops the offer made on Thursday by Great Universal Stores.

Terms of the new offer are two ordinary stock units of United Drapery and 135p in cash, or 400p in cash, for every five Henry shares.

The new share bid values the Henry ordinary shares at 32p, while the cash alternative is equal to 80p per share. It values the company at nearly £8.9 million, against the £8.3 million offered by Great Universal Stores.

Sovereign Securities: Pre-tax surplus £183,307 (£183,368). Second interim of 10p in place of final already announced (same).

Stewart Plastics: 91p making 13p (same equivalent). Pre-tax profit £334,019 (£334,062).

Happy to be ignored?

IN THE EUPHORIA that followed the surprise cut in the rate, the results from Imperial Chemical Industries passed almost unnoticed. Just as well for the level of share prices because optimists were talking of something over £40 millions in the second quarter and had pushed up ICI shares to a year's high of 334p. All they got was £28 millions, which is £1 million less than the previous comparable period. For the first half pre-tax profits at £74 millions were down by £3 millions on sales of £767 millions.

The outcome is in fact as good as could be expected because most of ICI's products were under severe strain. After rising by 7 per cent in the first quarter, production of man-made fibres dropped by 14 per cent in the second and nylon prices are still in the doldrums with no hope of early recovery. Petrochemicals were squeezed between rocketing costs for oil, the raw material, and worldwide overcapacity at the production level. Imperial Metal Industries, the subsidiary which contributes about 10 per cent of UK trading profits, reported lower profits in the first half, and finally the Australian company made sharply lower profits.

Signs for the second half, and especially the fourth quarter, are more hopeful. Profits are traditionally lower than in the first half but they will not be as low as the £29 millions made last time. With any luck the pattern could be reversed this time and they could be up on the first six

months. Much will depend on consumer spending and the stocking up for the winter season. The best hope is that reflation will benefit the plastics and fibres sections fairly rapidly now that manufacturers tend to keep lower stock levels and that cost increases will not be as sharp as in the past.

Another good omen is that ICI will be stronger in international competition after the dust has settled over the currency crisis.

The other side of the coin is the level of prices. ICI is known to be concerned about the CBI pledge to keep increases down to 5 per cent. It has signed the pledge but much will depend on how it interprets the ruling.

With chemical prices kept down by overcapacity it should find no problem in keeping average increases down to 5 per cent, but it would be another matter, especially for the consumer, if the limit applied to every product line.

The shares closed at 331p and on the assumption of doubled attributable profits they are on a prospective P/E ratio of around 18. Not the most exciting bargain going but one which should at least keep up with the market.

OECD studies the float

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has prepared a "working paper" designed to "show the extent of the appreciation of a number of major currencies following the floating of the US dollar on August 15."

The paper, submitted to the governments concerned, is expected to serve as a basis of discussion during the meeting of deputies of the Group of Ten on Friday and Saturday in Paris.

Calculations worked out by OECD experts show the following currency revaluations. Deutsche mark and Canadian dollar 8 per cent, Dutch guilder 5 per cent, sterling, Italian lira and Belgian franc 3 per cent, French franc 1 per cent.

As for the Japanese yen, which was not floating at the time of the study, OECD experts estimated a revaluation of 10 per cent.

Calculations on the French franc were based on the commercial (official) rate, which because it is based on a fixed parity, is not allowed to fluctuate beyond 1 per cent under International Monetary Fund rules.

VW breaks UK record

Volkswagen broke its UK sales record in August by selling 7,738 vehicles—a 79 per cent increase over August last year.

This is the highest monthly sales total since Volkswagen (GB) Ltd. started importing Volkswagen in 1953, the company said yesterday. The phenomenal increase was helped by the easing of HP restrictions and the purchase tax cuts.

Trimming's rapid climb

Following the sharp first half profits increase by British Trimmings (Holdings), growth accelerated in the second half and after many years of 10 per cent, the company earned in 1969-70 two points to 12 per cent.

Profit before tax increased in 1970-71 from £55,031 to £73,068, and after tax, from £31,837 to £48,401. The new dividend rate is covered well over twice.

Encouraging outcome

A PROFITS upturn for 1970-1 and a favourable tax position enables the directors of British Electric Traction to stand by their forecast of a 12 point rise to 20 per cent in the dividend. This is just as it should be because the promise was made during the moves to acquire the minority interests of Boulton and Paul in January.

Considering that the first half performance by the group was sluggish and that Rediffusion, which normally accounts for about a third of the profits, recently announced a slight decline, the outcome for BET for the whole of 1970-1, is mildly encouraging.

Pre-tax profit has moved up by about 54 per cent to £19.04 millions, and with the tax ratio even more substantial than usual at 36 per cent, earnings on a comparable basis are up by three points to 30 per cent, covering the dividend 1.3 times, which is pretty robust for BET.

The consolidation of associated companies, which is in line with modern practice, has given profits a modest push in the right direction. In fairness, however, there was a fair amount of genuine movement in the second half—pre-tax profits in fact being about £1 million up.

Boulton and Paul and Advance Laundries, which both recently announced higher profits, have had an impact on the group figures.

At 116p, the shares are selling on a P/E of 15—a level at which they ought to be taking a breather in advance of some firm indication that 1971-2 will at least repeat the earnings growth of the past year.

Green grass yellowing?

THE DOWNTURN in Decca's record business places a question mark on "Management Agency and Music" (MAMS), which in May reported a 73 per cent increase in interim profits to £1.3 millions pre-tax.

MAMS last year received about 65 per cent of its income from its recording contract with Decca. And since MAMS royalties are credited three months in arrears, its results for the year end July should have some comparison with Decca's second half figures.

Cut will aid price freeze plan—CBI

The Confederation of British Industry yesterday welcomed the cut in Bank rate as a small reflationary measure which could help the success of the CBI's price freeze initiative.

A spokesman said the cut should have some reflationary effect and could help to mitigate the downward trend in investment and possibly have some effect on the level of unemployment.

Although the cost of finance is not nearly so important in determining capital investment as the level of surplus capacity, it will obviously have some effect. It must be seen as yet another flip to companies following the July measures.

The effect of all these measures together with the emerging evidence of a consumer boom (as reflected in the car HP figures this week) could persuade companies that the climate for investing is improving.

The urgency of the situation is underlined by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research's forecast this week that there was unlikely to be any real improvement in industrial investment until the end of next year.

By reducing interest charges to individuals and to companies the cut in Bank rate should stimulate growth in the economy and so give the CBI grounds for hoping that companies involved in the undertaking will find it easier to keep price increases to a minimum.

The cut will give a further boost to the car industry, now in the throes of recovery and to other consumer goods industries whose products are sought on credit, including refrigerators, washing machines, televisions and clothes.

Glynwed raises offer

In the light of further information regarding Twyford's, Glynwed is revising its offer for the shares other than the 15,000 ordinary already owned.

The revised offer is three Glynwed ordinary and 75p nominal of 101 per cent unsecured loan stock 1994/99 for every five Twyford ordinary.

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Profit before tax increased in 1970-71 from £55,031 to £73,068, and after tax, from £31,837 to £48,401. The new dividend rate is covered well over twice.

Encouraging outcome

A PROFITS upturn for 1970-1 and a favourable tax position enables the directors of British Electric Traction to stand by their forecast of a 12 point rise to 20 per cent in the dividend. This is just as it should be because the promise was made during the moves to acquire the minority interests of Boulton and Paul in January.

Considering that the first half performance by the group was sluggish and that Rediffusion, which normally accounts for about a third of the profits, recently announced a slight decline, the outcome for BET for the whole of 1970-1, is mildly encouraging.

Pre-tax profit has moved up by about 54 per cent to £19.04 millions, and with the tax ratio even more substantial than usual at 36 per cent, earnings on a comparable basis are up by three points to 30 per cent, covering the dividend 1.3 times, which is pretty robust for BET.

The consolidation of associated companies, which is in line with modern practice, has given profits a modest push in the right direction. In fairness, however, there was a fair amount of genuine movement in the second half—pre-tax profits in fact being about £1 million up.

Boulton and Paul and Advance Laundries, which both recently announced higher profits, have had an impact on the group figures.

At 116p, the shares are selling on a P/E of 15—a level at which they ought to be taking a breather in advance of some firm indication that 1971-2 will at least repeat the earnings growth of the past year.

Green grass yellowing?

THE DOWNTURN in Decca's record business places a question mark on "Management Agency and Music" (MAMS), which in May reported a 73 per cent increase in interim profits to £1.3 millions pre-tax.

Bank's manoeuvre tries to balance rate to reserves

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The Bank of England appears to have achieved its immediate objectives yesterday in a difficult manoeuvre: a cut in Bank rate and an announcement of gilts figures which would at the same time create confidence domestically—especially the gilts market—and damp down the foreign demand for sterling. Gilts rose sharply in a strong market, and sterling remained roughly in line with other European currencies.

The big rise in the reserves, it is stressed in official circles, is for once prefigured by a "clean" figure: an inflow of £390 millions—the bulk of it, in the three days before the Nixon announcement, closed currency markets.

The £256 millions repayment to the International Monetary Fund was not financed out of the August inflow, but out of currency swaps maturing from earlier months.

(It was announced in June that £208 millions of the first quarter inflow had been swapped forward; clearly the same was done again in the June quarter, a figure which will be published early next week.)

The did not see much point in brushing dollars under the rug now that the pound is floating, a Treasury official said. All the same, it was feared that the announcement of the size of the inflow—about the same as that in Paris, though less than Japan and Switzerland received—would stimulate further demand for sterling.

It appears that the decision to cut Bank rate was taken at the end of last week, when the restriction on non-resident sterling holdings were announced. It was hoped that the exchange control moves would help to limit the pressure expected in London as a result of the fall of the Japanese yen, with the Bank rate cut in reserve to reinforce the message, and prevent any unseemly celebration of the gold figures.

There are two apparent paradoxes in this official view of what happened. First, there was no strict need to issue honest gold figures (it has, barely ever been done before); and secondly, since foreign investors cannot earn any interest by investing in London, it is hardly necessary to reduce commercial rates here for domestic reasons.

This led to some sceptical comment in the market yesterday. Dealers considered that the Bank was giving international reasons for a domestic move, and that the gloomy national institute forecast had something to do with the cut.

Against this, there are three reasons why a move was necessary for international reasons:

1. Exchange controls are of limited effect on an inflow from abroad, since there is an open "back door" through the external sterling area by which determining dollar holders can convert their holdings into interest-bearing pounds. Lower rates in London discourage the use of this slightly circuitous and expensive route.

2. It is hoped that a succession of gestures will spread the idea that the British authorities do not want to see any sizeable appreciation on the pound, and will resist it. The more widely this is believed, the less the pressure might be (though such psychological moves can, it is

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2. It is hoped that a succession of gestures will spread the idea that the British authorities do not want to see any sizeable appreciation on the pound, and will resist it. The more widely this is believed, the less the pressure might be (though such psychological moves can, it is

admitted officially, be counter-productive).

3. For the same reason of reasonably accurate gold figure had to be published. Any suggestion of large-scale concealment would almost certainly have been counter-productive.

The Bank of England, therefore, found itself in a classic dilemma situation. Its attachment to fairly high interest rates at a time of rapid inflation has been stated in public repeatedly, and the two Barber budgets, which have vastly increased the Government's financial deficit and borrowing requirement. This means that large sales of Government securities must be made, and doctrine in Threadneedle Street suggests that this may be difficult to achieve when long-term rates are little higher than the rate of price inflation.

The performance of the gilt-edged market may, therefore, help to determine whether we have moved into a long-term or a short-term experiment in lower rates, according to official sources. "We have said we would use Bank rate more flexibly, and this is an example."

It is hoped that lower interest rates may help in supporting the CBI's restraint pledge, and thus slowing down inflation. There is some scepticism about this. There is little faith in the rate cut will do anything to stimulate investment, which is seen as being held back by surplus capacity in industry rather than by the cost of finance (recent US experience strongly supports this view but it could help to stimulate consumption and do something to boost confidence.

In fact, the official statement that the Bank rate cut justified in the light of strong external position and inappropriate in the light of home conditions seems to be official beliefs.

The ace in the hole for gilts market is the possibility that inflation will indeed come down, assisted now by pure tax cuts, a double reduction of the price of finance, the undertaking, and the house productivity expected from a rise in consumption and out of price inflation does interest rates could soon come down further, and that authorities make no secret of the

Jumping sterling finishes level US sure delayed

The foreign exchange market in London was like a yo-yo yesterday at it reacted to the Bank rate cut in the morning and the announcement of the record increase of the reserves in the afternoon.

The pound, which had started at around the \$2.4545 level, moved up to the day's high point of \$2.4635 in a reasonably active market. It drifted down to \$2.4615 before the Bank rate news, which took the market very much by surprise. The reason for the move was that the Government had shot its bolt with the Treasury's new exchange control rules announced on Friday.

The immediate reaction was to push sterling down again by 80 points, though some dealers described this as a reflex action, and the rate moved back, even before the reserve figures appeared. Generally dealers seemed amazed by the size of the increase, and there was another big shift upwards to around \$2.4615 immediately after they came out.

But the snakes and ladders continued and by the end of the day the pound was worth \$2.4580. The market had had a good run for its money, but ended up comparatively close to the start.

Most dealers described the markets, at least in the spot transactions, as reasonably active. Generally the sums traded have been bigger than earlier in the week, approaching the million pound mark many seemed sceptical as to whether the Bank rate cut would have much effect on changing the position.

The authorities have already forbidden banks and the court houses from paying in sterling in new funds flowing into Britain, but they still continue to allow people holding sterling at the same time dealers' movement are not going to take it into other currencies. "I can see no reason for the pound to go back into the market's line. But there was disagreement on whether the Bank's stress on the exchange rate reasons for its move was overdone. Several dealers believed that the prospect of a million unemployed this winter had a great deal to do with the decision.

In Zurich the immediate reaction of the Bank rate cut on the sterling-dollar cross rate was to strengthen rather than weaken the pound. It moved from \$2.4570 to \$2.4580. A dealer suggested that the move was wanted to move dollars out of Britain, precisely because Bank of England's regular will prevent them coming.

Elsewhere the reaction cross rates was the same. In Frankfurt the pound moved down about 25 points when the news arrived, traders have been bigger than earlier in the week, approaching the million pound mark many seemed sceptical as to whether the Bank rate cut would have much effect on changing the position.

Half

One of ten special Newman-McEvoy Speed-H Christmas Tree assemblies which will be used on Conoco/NCB North Viking natural gas drilling platform in the North Sea, being prepared for testing by the Newman Hender Oilfield division of the Hattersley Group at Woodchester, Gloucestershire. The complete assembly, weighing nearly four tons, standing over 15 feet high, is a complex of valves and equipment fitted at the head of a finished well to control the flow of gas.

At 116p, the shares are selling on a P/E of 15—a level at which they ought to be taking a breather in advance of some firm indication that 1971-2 will at least repeat the earnings growth of the past year.

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £8.50 per line, Sept-Display £8.50 per single column inch. Displayed inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.80 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

Water Resources Board CIVIL ENGINEERS/ SCIENTISTS

There are 2 vacancies at Reading in the Planning Division of the Water Resources Board in the following areas of work:

Water resources development for England and Wales up to year 2001. Duties will involve studies aimed at the optimisation of resources including possible exchange between water resources and use of estuarial storage, groundwater and surface water.

Water resources development on a regional scale. Duties are concerned with the promotion and detailed consideration of particular proposals involving both inland and estuarial resources, changed use of existing sources, integrated use of surface and groundwater sources and determination of trunk distribution links by rivers and large aqueducts. The work entails a considerable amount of liaison with other bodies such as River Authorities, Consulting Engineers, Planning Authorities and other Government Departments.

Candidates must have experience in water resources planning and development and should have a knowledge of OR and statistical techniques. They must also have a list or 2nd class honours degree, or an equivalent qualification, in an appropriate subject, together with at least 3 years post graduate or other approved experience or by chartered civil engineers (those awaiting election also considered).

Appointment will be as Senior Scientific Officer (£2,193-2,703) or chartered Civil Engineer (£2,583-£3,396). Salary may be above the minimum of the quoted scale. Non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects.

Full details and an application form (to be returned by 17th September, 1971), write to: Civil Service Commission, Cannon Lane, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone Basingstoke 2222, ext. 500 or London 01-839 1696 (24 hour "Mansions" service), quoting T/7703. Candidates who have already applied should not do so again.

DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER (COMMERCIAL)

Authority require a person of proved ability top level management to be responsible for financial and marketing matters including the profitability of port operating facilities and services. The main object of the post, which is a new appointment, is to increase traffic through the port to seek full and continuous use of the facilities available.

Candidates should have considerable experience in commerce and marketing, preferably, but not essentially, in the port industry or allied fields.

A person appointed is likely to be over 35 years of age.

Salary contemplated is about £5,500 per annum.

Interested applicants should write in the first instance for further information to: The Secretary, Tyne Authority, Bewick Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 5HS.

Textile industry Deputy Technical Manager

Applications are invited for the position of Deputy Technical Manager in a company processing man-made fibres into yarns mainly for the Knitting Industries. The successful applicant will be responsible for the technical control of the control of all yarn production processes, yarn control and yarn testing laboratory functions, and new developments.

Position calls for a knowledge of quality control techniques testing methods for most types of synthetic fibres, yarns and continuous filament production systems. Academic qualifications would be preferable and experience in yarn control, in particular, would be an advantage to applicants.

Main attributes we will be looking for will, however, be ability to organise and co-ordinate the technical and yarn control functions within the production departments and to ensure that the company's production and non-production B.U.P.A. scheme.

Well experienced will be paid where the successful applicant will be expected to move on accepting the appointment.

Company is situated in a pleasant part of Yorkshire. Offers will be treated in strictest confidence and you should not be in any way concerned by any advertisement in this journal. Letters with full details to: Mr. Andrew and Associates, 100, Lower Bridge Street, Chester.

National Maritime Museum

Assistant Keeper—Department of Ships

A unique opportunity for a graduate to establish himself in a new of archaeology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the archaeological study of the ship, and set up a department for the study of the ship, to cover and eventually the Graveney Boat, the Viking period ship discovered in the marshes last year, and to direct further boat excavations with the Museum may be completed. Appointment will be as Assistant Keeper, 1st or 2nd Class, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Candidates (men or women) must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in archaeology or a related subject. Preference will be given to candidates who have a strong interest in and experience in the study of the ship, and who have a knowledge of German and French languages will be an advantage.

Salary: Assistant Keeper, 1st Class, £2,517 to £4,225; Assistant Keeper, 2nd Class, £1,350 to £2,240. Starting salary may be above minimum of either scale. Non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects.

At least 28 for 1st Class; at least 20 for 2nd Class.

For full details and an application form, write to: Civil Service Commission, Cannon Lane, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone Basingstoke 2222, ext. 500 or London 01-839 1696 (24 hour "Mansions" service), quoting T/7703. Closing date 25th September, 1971.

EXPERIENCED MUD LOGGING PERSONNEL

Canadian operations of major service company; resume to: 154 THE GUARDIAN, 21 John St., London, W.C.1.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

Social Services Department

Deputy Superintendent (male)

We now have a vacancy for Deputy Superintendent (single accommodation only) at Green Acre Remand Home for Boys, Rochester, the previous holder having left to take up a joint appointment following marriage.

We would be pleased to hear from experienced and/or qualified applicants. Arrangements will be made for candidates to visit the Home, interview expenses will be refunded.

SALARY
Individually fixed in accordance with qualifications and experience within the scale
£1,398-£1,638 a year
A deduction of £205 a year will be made for full residential commitments.

Please write, call or telephone (Maidstone 54871, ext. 6104) to the Social Services Department, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent, for further particulars and application forms.

CITY OF EDINBURGH

ESTATES SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

PRINCIPAL ESTATES ASSISTANT £3,297 - £3,789

Principal Estates Assistant required to head the Valuation Division of the Corporation's Estates Surveyor's Department.

Successful applicant to be responsible for the Valuation function of the Department. Candidates, who should be qualified A.R.I.C.S. or equivalent, should preferably have some experience in Central or Local Government.

Assistance will be given with housing, and disturbance allowance up to £200 will be payable towards approved removal expenses. N.J.C. Conditions of Service apply. Applications, giving details of age, marital status, qualifications, past and present employment and salary, should be sent to The Estates Surveyor (Dir. G), 375-377 High Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1PW.

LEYLAND PAINT & WALLPAPER LIMITED

TRAINING INSTRUCTOR

Job: The successful applicant will be responsible to the Group Training Officer for the preparation and implementation of all in-company courses for Middle Management, Salesmen, Supervisors and Clerical Staff. He will also work in conjunction with the Technical Consultant in organising and running Customer Training Courses.

AGE: Preferably in the age group 30/50.

QUALIFICATIONS: Must be an experienced instructor and proven organizer, with at least five years' selling experience.

SALARY: According to qualifications and experience.

HOLIDAYS: Three weeks' annual holiday, plus an extra week after five years' service.

SUPERANNUATION: The Company operates attractive superannuation scheme for all employees.

Please write in strict confidence giving personal details and career background to:

THE PERSONNEL OFFICER—
LEYLAND PAINTS AND WALLPAPERS LIMITED,
NORTHGATE, LEYLAND, PRESTON PR5 2LT.

A WELL-KNOWN, LARGE SWISS COMPANY

A SALES ENGINEER (Electronics)

based or willing to be based in Manchester, to take over the sales responsibility for the whole of the UK market. The main products involved are electronic variable speed drives from 0.1 to 240 hp and electronic process control systems.

Applicants should have an engineering degree and if possible be experienced in the field of SCR-controlled variable speed drives. Other requirements: Integrity, initiative, and dynamic personality, if possible sales experience.

Please send your application to: OFA 27 ST

ORELL FÜSLLI WERBE AG
CH-900 St. Gall (Switzerland)

WORKS MANAGER (TEXTILE PRINTING)

Candidates should have a sound technical background in Textile Screen Printing, also experience in Management. Salary will be negotiable. A Company House will be available and assistance given with removal expenses.

Apply in strict confidence giving details of age, qualifications, experience and salary required to:—
Ref. WM/1,
Director/General Manager,
MERTON PRINTERS LIMITED,
Litters Close, Merton Abbey,
London, S.W.19.

كازمان العمل

CROWN relief decorations

An important vacancy which could lead to wider opportunities at Divisional level has arisen at our expanding Unit which presently employs 350 personnel mainly in continuous process work within the scope of the P.P.P.I.T.B.

TRAINING OFFICER

The position involves a good deal of basic ground-work and the selling of training at all levels. The initial task is to organise training at Operator and Supervisory levels, developing our small team of full-time instructors. Reporting to the Personnel Manager, the man appointed will be responsible for analysing requirements and devising, evaluating, implementing and monitoring training programmes which meet them. There will be early scope for development in the wider personnel function.

Ideally we seek applicants of graduate level or equivalent, aged 24 to 32 years, who have at least two years' personnel/training experience in a manufacturing environment, have completed a recognised Training Officers' Course, and who are looking for further responsibility in a young management team.

The minimum salary payable is £1,650 per annum, and all the usual large company fringe benefits are available. Please reply in writing, giving full details of qualifications and career development to date to:

The Personnel Manager,
Crown Relief Decorations,
The Wall Paper Manufacturers Ltd.,
Queen's Mill, Hollins Road,
P.O. Box 22,
DARWEN, Lancs. BB3 0BD.

MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE?

We need a responsible man (up to 55 years of age), experienced in management, to join our thriving Cheshire family laundry business. Previous laundry experience not essential, but some technical or engineering interest preferred. Specialised training given in laundry, salary by negotiation. Write, stating age and experience to:

The Managing Director
PACON (MANCHESTER) LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)
Hatherly Road, Cheshire
Glossop, Cheshire

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS EDUCATIONAL

Manchester Education Committee

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL (GROUP 5), MANCHESTER 21

Applications are invited from qualified teachers and headteachers for the post of Head of the Riverside School (Group 5), Manchester 21. The school is a large secondary school with a comprehensive curriculum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the school and will report to the Education Committee. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Manchester Education Committee, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

North Riding Education Committee

WELBURN HALL SPECIAL SCHOOL (Group 45)

Applications are invited for the following posts:

(1) DEPUTY HEADMASTER (Residential) for a large boarding school for boys and girls. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the school and will report to the North Riding Education Committee. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, North Riding Education Committee, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

Oldham KASKENMOOR SCHOOL

CRAFT TEACHER

OF Scale 1 (New Scale 01)

Required for January 1972. To work as a member of a team in a large, modern school. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the school and will report to the Oldham Education Committee. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Oldham Education Committee, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

Oldham COUNTELL SCHOOL

CRAFT TEACHER

OF Scale 1 (New Scale 01)

Required for January 1972. To work as a member of a team in a large, modern school. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the school and will report to the Oldham Education Committee. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Oldham Education Committee, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

Oldham BLUE COAT C.E. SCHOOL

GENERAL SUBJECTS TEACHER

Required for January 1972. To work as a member of a team in a large, modern school. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the school and will report to the Oldham Education Committee. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Oldham Education Committee, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

Salford College of Technology

Department of Commerce and General Studies

Applications are invited for the following posts:

Grade II in the SOCIAL SERVICES

Salary in accordance with the Salford Council Scale £1,650 to £2,250. Further details and forms of application are available from the Principal, Salford College of Technology, Salford, Greater Manchester M6 6PU.

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Education Department
ADVISORY OFFICER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Advisory Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the Education Committee. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Staffordshire County Council, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS EDUCATIONAL

Teesside Education Committee

Teesside College of Education

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in Art.

Starting in January 1972.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the Education Committee. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Teesside Education Committee, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of York

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Health Research Programme Fellowships

Applications are invited for three Research Fellowships in the above Programme, for a period of up to three years. The appointments will be concerned with three research projects which are being supported by the Institute of Social and Economic Research. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the project and will report to the Institute. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Aberdeen

LECTURESHIP IN DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Geology and Mineralogy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Aberdeen, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

The University of Aston in Birmingham

CHAIR IN APPLIED GEOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Chair in Applied Geology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Aston in Birmingham, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP IN CHILD HEALTH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Child Health. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, The Queen's University of Belfast, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Birmingham

INSTITUTE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDIES

Lectureship or Senior Lectureship in Local Administration and Local Government

Applications are invited for a Lectureship or Senior Lectureship in Local Administration and Local Government. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Birmingham, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Edinburgh

Faculty of Medicine

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN THE MEDICAL COMPUTER GROUP

A vacancy exists from October 1, 1971, for a Temporary Lecturer in the Medical Computer Group. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the group and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Edinburgh, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Durham

CAREERS ADVISORY SERVICE—VACANCY FOR AN ADVISER

Are you interested in careers advisory work? The University of Durham has a vacancy for a Careers Adviser. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the service and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Durham, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

The St John Vianney R.C. Special School

Head Teacher and Deputy Head Teacher

A Head Teacher and Deputy Head Teacher are required for a Roman Catholic R.C. Special School for Boys, located in the City of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the school and will report to the School Committee. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, The St John Vianney R.C. Special School, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Essex

SENIOR LECTURESHIP AND LECTURESHIPS IN ENGLISH

Applications are invited for one senior Lectureship and two Lectureships in English. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Essex, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Essex

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (INFORMATION)

Salary within range £1,750 to £3,000 p.a.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the University. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Essex, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Essex

SECRETARY to the Students' Council

Provisional possible appointment. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the Students' Council. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Essex, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Glasgow

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship in Town and Regional Planning. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Glasgow, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Birmingham

INSTITUTE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDIES

Lectureship or Senior Lectureship in Local Administration and Local Government

Applications are invited for a Lectureship or Senior Lectureship in Local Administration and Local Government. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Birmingham, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Oxford

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

The University proposes to appoint a Lecturer in the Department of Social Anthropology with effect from January 1972. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the department and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Oxford, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

University of Oxford

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

In connection with a programme of research in the Department of Social Anthropology, the University of Oxford is seeking a Research Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the overall management of the project and will report to the University. Salary is £1,650 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Oxford, 1, St. Ann's Street, Manchester 2, by 10.00 a.m. on 17th September 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

The University of Sheffield

Department of Zoology
Applications are invited for the post of EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER in the above department, vacating from October 1, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary to the range £1,254 to £1,866 with P.S.S.U. provision. Further particulars from the Registrar in whose application (5 copies) should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref R.1178.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Research Studentship in Inorganic Chemistry

A studentship, jointly sponsored by the Science Research Council and the University of Sheffield, is available for research in inorganic chemistry. The student will be working on the synthesis of new compounds and the study of their properties. The student will be supervised by Professor J. Lewis. The studentship is for two years and the salary is £1,254 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Sheffield, by September 17, 1971.

University of Strathclyde

School of Arts and Social Studies

Department of Sociology

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited from suitable qualified candidates for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Sociology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students. The salary is £1,491 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, by September 17, 1971.

University of Strathclyde

Department of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students. The salary is £1,491 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, by September 17, 1971.

University of Strathclyde

Department of Philosophy

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited from suitable qualified candidates for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students. The salary is £1,491 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, by September 17, 1971.

University of Strathclyde

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GROUP

Department of Mechanics of Materials

Lecturer in Mechanics of Materials

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Mechanics of Materials. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students. The salary is £1,491 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, by September 17, 1971.

University of Strathclyde

Department of Applied Microbiology

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in the Department of Applied Microbiology. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of applied microbiology. The salary is £1,491 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, by September 17, 1971.

University of Tasmania

READER or SENIOR LECTURER IN PSYCHIATRY

The University invites applications for the post of Reader or Senior Lecturer in the Department of Psychiatry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students. The salary is £1,491 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Tasmania, by September 17, 1971.

The Open University

SENIOR COUNSELLORS

Additional appointments of Senior Counsellors are to be made to the Open University. The successful candidates will be responsible for the counselling of students. The salary is £1,491 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Open University, by September 17, 1971.

LONDON (London)

SOUTH (South)

WEST MIDLANDS (West Midlands)

EAST MIDLANDS (East Midlands)

EAST ANGLIA (East Anglia)

YORKSHIRE (Yorkshire)

NORTH-WEST (North-West)

NORTH (North)

WALES (Wales)

SCOTLAND (Scotland)

N. IRELAND (N. Ireland)

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Republic of South Africa

CITY OF DURBAN

- Rapidly Developing Major Port and Seaside Resort.
- Population—724,000.
- California Type Temperate Climate.
- Major Development Programmes.

Requires

Principal Town Planning Officers
£4,570/£4,779 p.a.

* Town Planning Officers
£2,476/£4,360 p.a.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute (Great Britain) or possess an equivalent qualification recognised by the Town Planning Institute for admission to Corporate Membership of that Institute, or be in possession of a four-year degree in Town Planning from a recognised University, or hold an equivalent qualification.

Holiday Bonus: £151, married; £75 single employees payable.

* Salary assessed in accordance with years of relevant experience.

For further information and application forms write to:

Messrs. Webster Steel & Company,
Finlay House, 52/54 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

Closing date for Applications is 24th September, 1971.

GENERAL

Cheshire County Council

Resident Matron
£1,008—£1,098
Hartford
(Re-advertisement)

Urgently required at Hartford Residential Special School, Nr. Northwich, Cheshire, a new residential special school for maladjusted boys, aged 9 to 16 years, which is to open in January, 1972.

Salary will be in accordance with Miscellaneous Grade 11, i.e. £1,008 to £1,098 per annum, but this will be reviewed when the school reaches its maximum of 50 boys. The successful applicant will also be provided with free board and a rent free flat.

Applicants should have experience of residential care in a senior post and application forms and further details can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed FOOLSCAP envelope to the Director of Education. Closing date for applications: 17th September.

Required at Hartford Residential Special School, Nr. Northwich, Cheshire, a new residential special school for maladjusted boys, aged 9 to 16 years, which is to open in January, 1972. There will eventually be a maximum of 50 boys attending the school.

Salary will be in accordance with the County Council Scale for Housemothers, i.e. £458 (3) to £745 plus an additional allowance of £90 for recognised child care qualifications. Successful applicants will also be provided with free board and lodging.

Applicants should preferably have experience in residential care but applications will be considered from persons who are interested in taking up this kind of work.

Application forms and further details obtainable by sending a stamped addressed FOOLSCAP envelope to the Director of Education. Closing date for applications: 17th September.

If you want the staff benefits that a large and progressive employer provides, combined with scope for initiative, this is what Cheshire County Council offers. Please write unless otherwise stated above to the appropriate Chief Officer at County Hall, Chester.

CITY OF MANCHESTER DIRECT WORKS DEPARTMENT

Principal Officer (Capital Works)

Salary PO1/2 £2,766-£3,390 per annum

Applications are invited for the above post in the Operational Management Group, which is responsible for the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the City's capital works programme, amounting to £25m annually, including housing, schools and other public buildings. Contracts to the value of £15m are in hand of which £11m remain to be completed.

Applicants must be suitably qualified and industrially well experienced—A.M.I.M.S.M., I.O.B., or similar qualification is desirable.

Experience in modern management including design and planning techniques commensurate with the programme of work is necessary. An enthusiastic car user's allowance is payable and assistance with removal expenses may be given.

Application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Works, City of Manchester, 15th September, 1971.

Direct Works Department,
Salisbury House,
Manchester M2 3LD.

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Manchester Education Committee

SCHOOL MEALS SUPERVISOR

required for—

- (a) Brookfield High School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (b) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (c) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (d) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (e) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (f) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (g) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (h) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (i) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (j) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.

SCHOOL ASSISTANT

SCHOOL MEALS SUPERVISOR

required for—

- (a) Brookfield High School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (b) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (c) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
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- (g) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (h) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (i) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (j) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.

COOK-IN-CHARGE

required for—

- (a) Brookfield High School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (b) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (c) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
- (d) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
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- (i) St. Mary's Primary School, Wythenshawe, Manchester 14.
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SECOND ADVERTISEMENT

North-east Manchester Hospital Management Committee

Applications are invited for the post of

TREASURER

The Treasurer will be responsible for the financial management of the Committee and will be required to attend meetings of the Committee and to report to the Committee on the financial position of the Committee.

Applicants should be suitably qualified and have experience in financial management. The salary is £1,491 to £2,417 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, North-east Manchester Hospital Management Committee, 15th September, 1971.

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15th September, 1971.

LANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC
COVENTRY
RUGBY

Applications are invited for

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Crowned Prince impresses

Sandown Park

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Crowned Prince, the world's most expensive yearling, continues to hit the headlines. Yesterday he was taken to Yarmouth race track from his Yarmouth training quarters 70 miles away and Lester Piggott gave him a pipe opener. The colt really pleased his connections and left them further mystified by his miserable performance first time out at Newmarket.

As I mentioned before, it could easily have been the going which had as much to do with his poor form as his first appearance on the race course. It was heavier than he had been asked to work in at any stage of his training career. At least, everyone is now looking forward to his next appearance, which will receive as much publicity as his first.

Bernard van Cutsem, the colt's trainer, said at York races: "Crowned Prince was sent six and a half furlongs with Barton Mills and two other horses. He is a lazy sort but showed more than he had been asked to work in by the way he went. We may consider fitting blinkers on him next week when he is over the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster."

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS
Nap-TOMATIN (2.30). Next best-EMPERYAN (2.50), both at Sandown.

Outlining plans for his other juveniles, van Cutsem said: "Sharpen up, unbeaten in four races, would run in the Middle Park Stakes, while High Top, easy winner of the Champagne Two Year Old Trophy at Rippon last Monday, would go for the Prix de la Salamandre at Longchamp on Sunday week."

The Solario Stakes, chief feature on today's Sandown card, has been won by some good horses, including the Derby winner Charlottown, who made a spectacular debut in the event when winning by eight lengths. In that year Charlottown was trained by the late Lord Godolphin, who retired from training two months later.

His successor, Gordon Smyth, trained Charlottown the following season when he won the Derby. It is appropriate that Smyth will today saddle Charlottown's first winning son, Tomatin, in an effort to follow in the sire's footsteps. Tomatin is a very nice colt in the making, as we saw at Lingfield recently. He was given an exceptionally nice introduction to racing, but was still able to beat his field with consummate ease. Today, he will have some more of the same better opponents, including the Royal Ascot winner Meadow Mint, and Bufo, Martinianus is

also unbeaten after two races and has shown pretty useful form.

The small field of five is partially due to the small number of colts in the class. It is no more valuable now than when Charlottown won in 1968. The Levy Board give a miserly £200 prize should step up their contribution for this prestige event.

Meadow Mint was strongly fancied to win the Gimcrack Stakes at York recently and there is little doubt in my opinion that he would have won if his saddle had not shot forward at the last, completely unbalanced and completely unfancied, came Charming, a stable companion of Tomatin.

Meadow Mint was a mature and experienced horse at the time but since then his rivals have had a chance to catch him up, and the extra furlong will certainly help Tomatin to close the gap.

Bufo was a course and distance winner last time out when Lester Piggott rode one of his cheekiest races, but I continue to support Tomatin, partly because I believe he has the makings of a really good horse. I shall be saving on Meadow Mint because I feel confident that Tomatin can take care of the others.

Bernard van Cutsem will saddle another good two-year-old, Native Majesty, in the Orleans Nursery. Falsa has also been most impressive in his two victories, but it may prove beyond him to give 12lbs to Native Majesty.

Emperyan has been unlucky on a number of occasions this year that her followers must be leaping to shoo him. Perhaps this course with its uphill finish is what she has been waiting for. I give Emperyan an each-way chance in the September Handicap (2.50).

Son of Sequel, our nap at York yesterday, came up against the late Lord Godolphin's Bishopthorpe Nursery. The market strongly suggested that another van Cutsem two-year-old, Castle, ridden by Des Cullen at a pound overweight, would be the winner though he had not run for two months. The market proved wrong. Son of Sequel ran another game race to come within a length of upsetting the gamble.

For the second day running Lester Piggott rode the favorite, event on an odds-on favorite, this time it was Red Signal for Noel Murless, who also won the 1968 Eddery Stakes at Sandown. California Hill, also odds on at 2-3, Murless has now saddled 1,200 winners in this country.

CHESTER CARD

COURSE POINTERS: A small, circular track where a low draw is best in all races, especially sprinters. Edward Lodge, who has won the Chester Cup twice, is a good jockey with means today, and Pat Roben and Eric Cullen are the top runners with runners. Fairy Gate and Tora Santa drive-headed first place in the 4.45 and 4.50 races. Tora Santa is a very nice colt in the making, as we saw at Lingfield recently. He was given an exceptionally nice introduction to racing, but was still able to beat his field with consummate ease. Today, he will have some more of the same better opponents, including the Royal Ascot winner Meadow Mint, and Bufo, Martinianus is

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SELECTIONS

1.45 Giber 2.30 Meadow Mint (nb)
2.15 Native Majesty 3.55 Sisodan
3.50 Emperyan 4.30 Ellises

JACKPOT: NAME ALL SIX WINNERS 152,750 CARRY OVER!
TOTE DOUBLE: 2.50 & 3.50. TREBLE: 2.15, 3.20 & 4.50. Coling: Good.

ALL RACERS FROM STALLS.
ITV: 1.45, 2.15, 2.50 & 3.20 (various channels).

1.45-AUTUMN NADES PLATE: 3-Y-O; 11mi winner £500 (2 runners).
101 (1) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy
102 (2) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy

103 (3) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy
104 (4) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy

105 (5) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy
106 (6) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy

107 (7) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy
108 (8) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy

109 (9) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy
110 (10) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy

111 (11) 9 Giber (S. P. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0. F. Mervy
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